

Adair County News

VOLUME XXI

COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1918.

NUMBER 32

MEMORIAL SERVICE

The City Cemetery Visited By Hundreds Last Thursday Afternoon, Many Floral Designs.

GOOD SINGING, SPLENDID ADDRESSES.

Decoration Day was appropriately observed in this place last Thursday afternoon. The hour of meeting was 4 o'clock, and by that time the cemetery was full of residents of Columbia, nearly all bringing flowers.

The exercises were opened by singing "America," which was followed by an address which was well worded and well delivered, by Mr. J. R. Garnett. The flag over the graves of two soldiers was then raised, followed by a song, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. L. C. Winfrer then delivered an address on the proper care of the cemetery. It was timely and well received. This was followed by a beautiful memorial address by Rev. S. G. Shelley. Eld. Z. T. Williams was the master of ceremonies, and at the conclusion he dismissed the congregation with prayer. Before the exercises commenced the graves of departed loved ones were strewn with beautiful flowers, and when the audience left for their respective homes, an odor like that that permeates a grove of roses, pervaded the entire cemetery.

At this time the City of the Dead is in a cleanly condition, due to the energy and management of the good ladies of the community.

Notice.

This day came J. L. Feese and H. S. Simpson and produced a petition, asking that a change be made from Little Cake voting precinct and Casey Creek voting precinct to the Egypt voting precinct. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that said change is proper to be made, it is therefore ordered that the boundary line of Egypt voting precinct be so changed as to include the additional territory and to run as follows, viz: Beginning at the old Wade place to and including Henry Corbin's, thence to and including John E. Burton's place, (known as the Rufus Jones farm,) thence to and including Dock Harden, thence to and including (from Little Cake precinct) John W. Burton's place, (known as old Damron place,) thence to and including J. L. Feese's farm, (known as the Gabberry farm,) thence to and including Mary Hadley's farm, thence to and including Henry Simpson's farm, thence to the Joe Denton farm, including him.

Notice.

I will pay you the market price in cash for your chickens and eggs 32-2c. Geo. McLean.

Successful Operation.

Miss Maud Bradley, in company with her mother, went to Louisville, some days ago, for an operation, which was performed last week, and it was very successful, so writes Mrs. Bradley. The patient will be able to return home in a very short time.

One of the finest rains that ever visited this section came last Sunday. It was very much needed, and at this time you can almost see vegetation growing. We take it that the rain was general over the county. It also afforded a tobacco season and acres were set Monday.

Mr. H. B. Ingram bought of C. G. Jeffries, real estate agent, the residence on Merchant street, now occupied by Cortez Sanders, and formerly owned by R. O. Keltner, for \$1,300 cash. It will be several months before Mr. Ingram will be given possession.

In order to get the people to substitute fish for meat as far as possible the government will make shipments of Florida fish to Louisville and other cities by the car-loads.

Charlie Browning has two mares that brought two mare mule colts this spring. At one day old one of the colts measured 44 inches, the other one 44 1/2 inches. This is unusual.

Darnell Bros. will sing at Smith's Chapel, near Cane Valley, next Sunday afternoon. Every body invited.

Eld. Tobias Huffaker will preach at Disappointment school house next Sunday, June 9th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Ernest Harris lost a good work mule last Friday.

A Great Sermon.

Bishop George C. Clements, of the African M. E. Church, preached to a mixed congregation at the courthouse last Sunday afternoon. It was a clean, thoughtful discourse, delivered forcefully, showing that the speaker was a man of education and also full of the spirit. Many of the whites in the congregation shook his hand at the conclusion of the services, bidding him God speed in his great work. It is an inspiration to hear such an able man, it matters not the color of his skin. He is evidently doing much to elevate his race and his people are justly proud of him. He was born, reared and educated in Alabama, but at present is located in Louisville. His work carries him to six or seven States. The music rendered upon this occasion was by the Church choir and it was very inspiring.

To Stone and Cement Contractors.

We will, as soon as practicable, let a contract for the construction of a stone and concrete dam, 85 feet long by 12 feet high across Russell's creek one mile below Columbia. Any contractor interested in bidding on this work call on Farmers Mill Co., 32-ft. Columbia, Ky.

Short Honeymoon.

On Thursday, the 23rd, ult., after a long courtship, Miss Mary Roach, daughter of Mr. N. R. Roach, this county, and Mr. Ed Jones, who lived in the same neighborhood, were married. The young husband was in the last call, and on Monday forenoon of the 27th, ult., he bade adieu to his young bride and left for Camp Taylor. It matters not how much longer the war continues, if he keeps his health he will be in the service until hostilities cease. It has now been on nearly four years, and signs of peace are not in sight.

A nice line of mens and ladies Rain Coats. Priced to sell, at Casey Jones Store. 32-1t

For Sale.

My home in Columbia, located on Greensburg street. New house, modern in every respect, two and one quarter acres of land, good garden, stock pasture with good spring. Well at the door. For further information see Bruce Montgomery. 32-ft. W. E. McCandless.

Lieutenant Jo Hurt, Jo M. Rosenfield, Robt. Summers, Felix and Bryan Royse, and Sam Duvall recently sailed for France. Robt. Willis, Ed Woodbridge, Clarence Jackson, Ralph Hurt, Velmer Aaron, Luther Antle, and True Akers have been over there for some time.

Singing at Gradyville.

Prof. A. G. Hill will hold a singing at Gradyville next Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. W. O. Hendrickson, of Campbellsville, is an enterprising man and he knows the worth of printer's ink. He is an agent for the sale of the Maxwell car, and he advertised the same in the News. Last week he sold Jo S. Beard, an Adair county man, a fine machine.

Sheriff Cortez Sanders and his deputy, Geo. Coffey, conveyed Rollin Stephens, who was sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary for seduction, and Virvin Bryant, who was convicted for house breaking and given one year, to Frankfort last week.

Four or five rain coats have been left at the Graded School building. The owners can have them by paying for this notice. 32-1t Ambrose Williams.

It is estimated that over one hundred young men in Adair county will register to day, June 5, who have become 21 years old since June 5, 1917. These young men will likely be called the 24th of this month.

The meeting which has been in progress for two weeks at the Baptist church will close this (Tuesday) night. Since the beginning there have been quite a number of additions to the church.

Settees and Porch Swings at Casey Jones Store 32-1t

Next Saturday if you will watch you will see a partial eclipse of the sun. It will be total in some portions of the United States.

Baptizing this, Tuesday afternoon, at the Harris bridge.

PENICK CURRY.

An Adair County Horse Jockey, Impersonates An Officer, and is Locked Up.

WELL KNOWN ON JOCKY STREET.

Last Thursday Courier-Journal contained the following:

When is a "nut" not a "nut?"

United States Commissioner Craft had this weighty question to answer yesterday when Penick Curry, charged with impersonating a United States officer and forgery, gave evidence of having suddenly gone insane. Curry made hideous "faces," pulled his ears, nose and eyes, and pretended not to be able to understand questions, or who, where or what he was. Commissioner Craft fixed his bond at \$500 for his appearance for a preliminary hearing to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. He was lodged in the county jail to "cool off," as Commissioner Craft expressed it.

Curry was arrested by I. S. Kittel, of the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., where Curry was formerly employed. In the affidavit, sworn to by the arresting officer, it is charged that Curry, between April 23 and May 23, by impersonating a United States officer, forged numerous checks.

It is charged that Curry wore a badge, as is furnished employees at the Jeffersonville Depot, and would show the badge. He was cashed, and if he were not known would show the badge. He was never refused when he produced the badge. According to the affidavit Curry used the following signatures on the checks, "L. W. Curry," "P. V. Curry," and "Melby Page." H. T. Castello, of the Kauffman-Strauss Company, John W. Reid and C. R. Howard, of The Howard Company, and A. J. Marchal, assistant treasurer of the J. Bacon & Sons Company, are named as material witnesses.

As Curry sat in the United States Marshal's office yesterday before being brought before Commissioner Craft, to all appearances he was in good health and normal. However, he suddenly drew his face into various contortions. For a time no one noticed what he was doing. When one of the officers noticed the "maneuvers" the prisoner was going through he asked him "Why the faces?" This did not bring an answer from Curry, who continued to draw his mouth in every position imaginable.

More questions were put to the prisoner, but none brought forth an answer. When taken before Commissioner Craft, who had been notified of the "queer acting" of Curry, Commissioner Craft said: "You seem to be pretty good at 'pretending.' First you pretend to be an officer of the United States and now you pretend to be crazy."

After Curry had been taken away Commissioner Craft said he thought it was very poor "camouflage" and that the prisoner might regain his "mind" before Thursday.

Curry was brought out last Thursday for trial and after being held over he stated to the Judge that he was not crazy; that he was just fooling. It looks very much like he will make a trip up the road.

Repair Shop.

I have rented the Kearnes brick shop, and with a full set of tools, I am ready to do all kinds of automobile repairing. Jo E. Flowers 31-3t.

A nice line of mens odd pants at right prices, at Casey Jones Store. 32-1t.

Parties who have been over the county in the last few days, say there was never such a prospect for wheat. A great deal will be ready to harvest in two weeks.

In giving the names of the teachers who were awarded first-class certificates, the name of Miss Nellie Huffaker was unintentionally omitted.

The County Clerk of Adair County has recently issued the following marriage licenses: Luther Wright and Georgia Ann Morgan; Ed Jones and Mary Roach; C. M. Kelsey and Carrie Wilkerson.

Mr. J. N. Edmunds, who was part owner and managing editor of the Russell County Advance, died on May 26, and leaves a wife and children. He was a victim of consumption.

The berry pickers of this county who went to Warren county have returned. They report that they did not make expenses.

At Union.

The Memorial Day service was a great success at Union Cemetery last Thursday. A large company of men did actual "service" in cleaning off and beautifying the grounds in the morning—while numbers of people from all sections were gathering and the ladies spread dinner.

After dinner a memorial sermon was preached by Rev. B. T. Watson, on "Immortality."

Judge H. C. Baker was called upon and made a telling address on the "Gospel of Good Roads." Much interest is being awakened in the community and immediate steps are going to be taken to make a good road from Gradyville to Columbia. State aid will be appropriated and this thoroughfare will be made and met-tled in good order.

The graves of the cemetery were decorated with flowers and everybody felt the day had been well spent.

Public Sale.

I will sell at my home, at Garlan, on Saturday, June 8th.

1 Good brood mare.
1 Good aged family horse.
1 Nice Jersey heifer.
10 Head of sheep and lambs.
Farming tools, &c.

S. C. Neat.

Good Roads.

Eternal maintenance is the price we must pay for good roads.

Good roads to-day mean prosperity to-morrow.

A farm with poor roads is certainly a heavy burden.

Has the Good Roads fever reached your home yet?

A good road is the avenue that gives new life to a run-down community.

How long and weary is the road back home after a hard trip to town on a bad road?

There are none who have such poor highways as those who will not have good ones.

Last week we stated in an introductory that Mr. G. R. Reed was the manager in the Red Cross Drive, which was a mistake. He was the manager in the fight for the sale of the Third Liberty Bonds, and was very successful. While he was active in the Red Cross work, he was not the manager, Mr. J. R. Garnett holding that position. In the drive for \$43,000 in Liberty Bonds Mr. Reed and his lieutenants were \$28,000 over the top, and the compliment he received from headquarters was also intended for his workers, and the patriotic people of Adair county who bought bonds.

Big line of Tennis Shoes at Casey Jones Store. 32-1t.

News has reached here that Albert Burton, who shot and killed Marvin Conover, who was a deputy jailer, fifteen years ago, and who was sent to the penitentiary for life, was recently paroled, and that he is now working on a farm in Franklin county, not far from Frankfort. The crime was willful murder, and Burton should have remained behind the walls.

Rev. J. S. Chandler will probably leave the Hospital at Baltimore, Md., in two weeks for his home, in Campbellsville. The last letter from his bedside stated that he was doing finely. He is an able minister and a favorite in Adair county. His many friends in Columbia will be glad when the news comes that he has been fully restored.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Goff, late of Cumberland county, have become residents of Columbia and are occupying the residence in Russell Heights, recently erected by Mr. J. H. Goff. Mr. and Mrs. Goff are the parents of J. H., Walter and Dallas Goff, who have been living here for a number of years, and well known over the county.

Bro. Kirby Smith will preach at the Christian church this, Wednesday night, and it is requested that a full attendance of both men and women to hear the sermon as well as to make arrangements about the preparation for the dinner for the attendance at the Convention of said church on Saturday and Sunday next.

A big line of men and boys hats at prices to close out, at Casey Jones Store. 32-1t.

Twelve or fifteen additions to the Baptist Church, by letter and profession and baptism up to this date. The meeting will close to-night.

A CAUTION.

Read Carefully the Following From the Food Administration, Then Stick to the Regulations.

IT APPLIES TO ADAIR COUNTY.

Orders to prohibit speculation in dried peaches, apples, prunes and raisins were promulgated by the Food Administration a few days ago, also a rule prohibiting facing of dried fruits in packages. The new orders were received in a telegram from Washington by Federal Food Administrator, Mr. Fred M. Sackett.

1. "The licensee prior to July 15 of the year in which new crop fruits are to be grown and packed shall not buy, contract to buy, offer for sale, or have outstanding any contract of sale or any commitment for sale of new crop fruits not available for spot delivery. A commitment shall include all tentative or conditional orders, whether definite prices are named or not."

2. "The licensee shall not face or cause to be faced any licensed dried fruits in any package. Such facing will be regarded as a wasteful practice."

Another Big Draft Call for June 24.

Another big draft call has been issued for June 24. Two hundred thousand men are summoned to the training camps of the nation, 12,000 to report at Camp Taylor.

County and State quotas have not been announced.

Personals.

Mr. C. W. Strange, Burkesville, was here Monday.

Mr. Hugh Noe, Stanford, was here a few days since.

Mr. G. W. Brockman, Amandaville, was here Monday.

Mr. John Q. Alexander was in Columbia last Thursday.

Mr. J. H. Pickett, Campbellsville, was here a few days ago.

Mr. C. A. Burkholder, Campbellsville, was here recently.

Mr. J. E. Patteson was in Cave City and Louisville last week.

Mr. R. F. Paul's condition is about same as last week's report.

Mr. J. G. McKee, traveling salesman, was here last Friday.

Mr. Jas. Suddarth made a business trip to Louisville last week.

Mrs. E. F. Mullins, who has been quite sick, is now able to sit up.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Graham, Greensburg, visited in Columbia last Thursday.

Mr. L. O. Taylor, Frankfort, was here a day or two the first of the week.

Mr. Horace Massie, wife and children, Taylor county, visited here last Sunday.

Mrs. Collins Bridgewater, Louisville, arrived last week for an extended visit.

Mr. J. M. Sandusky and wife, Brad-fordville, visited here the latter part of last week.

Mr. Robert Caskey, Campbellsville, made a business trip to Columbia a few days ago.

Miss Annie Kinnaird, of Red Lick, sister of Mrs. James Menzies, visited here last week.

Miss Emma Luttrell, Font Hill, was here Friday, en route home, from Bowling Green.

Mrs. W. H. Goff and children, of Monticello, visited relatives in Columbia last week.

Mr. W. R. Lyon and Mr. G. W. Whitlock visited their trade here a few days since.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Young and their children spent last week in Cumberland county.

Mr. Chelcie Barger left for Louisville last week with the view of accepting a position.

Miss Mary Trabue, who has been quite sick for several weeks, is reported some better.

Miss Katie Murrell is spending a few days with Misses Maggie and Mary Chandler, Campbellsville.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Reed, of Carthage, Tenn., are visiting Mrs. Reed's parents, Judge and Mrs. G. T. Her-riford, and other relatives.

Minimum Carloads, Butter Eggs and Poultry.

The Poultry and Egg Section of the Food Administration advises us that during the period between June 1st and September 15, 1918, licensees will be permitted to make carload shipments of dressed poultry and eggs or mixed cars of butter, eggs and poultry in carlots of not less than 20,000 lbs.

Dr. Jas. Taylor was here the first of the week.

Miss Marie Campbell, of near Cincinnati, is a guest of Miss Thomasine Garnett.

Mrs. Lee Moore, of Lebanon, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Pendleton, in Columbia.

Prof. Phillips, who conducted the song service at the Baptist revival, left for his home Monday.

Mr. Leo Baldauf, son-in-law of Mr. Sam Lewis, was here last Monday. He is a traveling salesman.

Miss Myrtle Colson, of Dayton, Ohio, is visiting her former school-mate, Miss Thomasine Garnett.

Mr. W. R. Todd, who is employed in Newcomerstown, Ohio, visited his parents for a few days last week.

Mrs. Haskin Stapp and children, of Glenville, who have been in Jeffersonville, returned home last week.

Mrs. Margaret Head and Miss Alta Head, King's Mills, Ohio, were registered at Jeffries' Hotel a few days ago.

Mrs. Mary Dunbar, who is quite an old lady, the mother of Mrs. Walter Ingram, has been quite sick for the past week.

Eld. Kirby Smith and wife, of Jamestown, Tenn., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Smith's parents, Eld. and Mrs. Z. T. Williams.

Misses Minnie and Lovie Richardson and W. Palmore, Tompkinsville, came up and accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Tim Cravens home.

Mr. Claud Buster and sister, Miss Margie Buster, of Creelsboro, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Garnett, last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Grover Grisson, who was thought to be improving, has met with a setback, and Sunday he was regarded in a critical condition. He has heart trouble.

Mr. B. O. Hurt and wife, accompanied by Dr. C. M. Russell, left for Louisville Monday morning. Mrs. Hurt's mission is to undergo an operation.

Mr. J. P. Dohoney, who arrived from Oklahoma last week, has Yellow Jaundice, and will be confined at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sam Shreve.

Presiding Elder S. G. Shelley, Rev. L. F. Piercy and daughter, Miss Eva, and Rev. Elmer Ashby are in Albany this week, attending the District Conference.

Mr. C. C. Thomas, wife and children, of Page, Bell county, visited at the home of Mr. Ray Conover the first of the week, Mesdames Conover and Thomas being sisters.

Mr. Edward Hamlett, who is a student in Georgetown College, reached home Saturday night and will spend several weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barksdale Hamlett.

Claud Keltner, of Douglas, Okla., has been visiting his father at Gradyville, for the past several days. Mr. Keltner, Sr., has been in bad health, but is reported improving.

Mr. Guy Stevenson left here last Thursday morning for Leavenworth, Kan., where he reports for service under Uncle Sam. He will be in the Signal Corps. He goes as a volunteer.

Miss Ina Wade, who has been staying with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Russell, and attending the Lindsey-Wilson School, left for her home, at Lexington, to-day.

Mr. Ed Hill and wife, and Mr. J. R. Robinson, of Campbellsville, were here the first of the week, en route to Albany, where, as delegates, they will attend the District Conference of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Paul Marshall, who is a son of J. W. Marshall, Glenville, and who has been in Chicago, Ill., for several months, returned home last Wednesday, for a short visit. He will make an effort to join the colors.

Lucian Hunn, of this place, and Wm. Thomas, of Milltown, soldiers at Camp Taylor, came in Saturday night for a few hours stay with their home folks. Lucian said that the 84th Division of which he and Thomas are members, would leave sometime this week for Chillicothe, Ohio, and would wait there for orders to go to France.

Adair County News

Will Furnish

You all kinds of Job Work on short notice. We use the best material and our work is clean and up-to-date in workmanship. Send us your order for Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, State ments and Envelopes, in fact anything in the Printing Line. Get prices on Catalogue Work.

Adair County News

Columbia, Ky.

Third District Convention

Of Churches of Christ

June 7-9.

Christian Church, Columbia, Ky.

PROGRAM

FRIDAY NIGHT, JUNE 7

- Praise Service.
- 8:15 Devotional Message, President, H. B. Gwinn
- 8:30 Welcoming Address, Mrs. Z. T. Williams
- 8:45 Response, Horace Kingsburg, State Bible School Supt.
- 9: Address 'Our Task in the Third District,' A.E. Wrentmore, Dist. Evang.
- Announcements
- Benediction, A. E. Young

SATURDAY, JUNE 8

- Conference
- 9:30 Devotional, Mrs. Maggie Rubarts
- 9:45 C. W. B. M. State Work.

Mrs. Louis Loos Campbell, C. W. B. M. State Sec'y

OFFERING

- 10:35 "A Church Program For the Third District" H. B. Gwinn
- 11:05 "Bible School Problems" Horace Kingsburg
- 11:40 Announcements
- 12: Lunch and Recreation
- 1:45 Devotional, L. C. Young
- 2: "The Circles" Mrs. W. C. Stanley
- 2:30 "C. W. B. M. Literature" Mrs. J. T. Sullivan
- 2:50 "Christian Education" W. G. Montgomery
- 3:20 "Kentucky Christian Bible School Association Problems" Horace Kingsburg

- 4: Address, R. T. Hikerson
- Benediction, C. C. Lloyd
- 4:30 Supper and Recreation.
- 5: Devotional and Widows' and Orphans' Home Period, Conducted by J. S. Hilton and some of our orphans.

OFFERING.

- 8:30 "The Whole Task of the Whole Church," H. W. Elliott, State Secretary.
- 9:10 Address, J. Q. Montgomery.
- Benediction, F. J. Barger

SUNDAY, JUNE 9th.

- 9: Praise Service and Devotional, Z. T. Williams.
- 9:15 "The Boys and Girls," Mrs. Mary Walden.
- 9:35 "C. W. B. M., Home Department," Mrs. J. T. Sullivan.
- 10: Bible Study Period.
- 10:30 Praise Service and Communion.
- 11: Sermon, A. E. Wrentmore.
- 11:45 Announcements, H. W. Elliott.
- Benediction, H. W. Elliott.
- 12: Lunch and Recreation.
- 2: Round Table Discussion, H. W. Elliott.
- 3: Sermon, J. Q. Montgomery.
- Adjournment.

Glensfork.

Farmers are all busy planting corn in this community.

Carl Morgan, of Camp Shelby, Miss., was visiting his brother and sister, near this place, last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Ethel Taylor, Mrs. Kate Jones, Mrs. Sarah Blair and Mrs. Belva Strange were shopping at Crocus a few days ago.

Mr. William Loy, of near Fairplay, was visiting Mr. Matthew Taylor a few days ago.

Oscar Sexton and wife, of Price's Creek, were visiting relatives, near here, last Saturday and Sunday.

Henry Wooldridge and wife, of Columbia, were visiting Rolin Webb and wife last Saturday and Sunday.

Died, on the 19th of May, Mr. W. L. Brockman, of a complication of diseases. He was 73 years old and leaves a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

The funeral was preached at the Christian church, by Rev. Barger, after which the remains were taken to Columbia for interment. He was buried with Masonic honors.

Several from this place attended circuit court at Columbia last week.

Finis Rosenbaum and family, of Columbia, were visiting relatives at this place, last Sunday.

Mrs. Hattie Upton and son, William, of Bowling Green, and Mr. George Brockman, wife and daughter, of Amandaville, were at the bedside of Mr. W. L. Brockman, several days before his death.

Montford Lewis, of near Fairplay, and Edward Young were visiting their aunt, Mrs. Sarah Abrel, last Tuesday.

Mrs. Will Taylor, son and daughter, of Marrowbone, were visiting friends and relatives here last week.

Miss Pauline Taylor was visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Finis Rosenbaum, of Columbia, last week.

Mrs. Ada Kelsay has removed to her property at this place.

Guy Kelsay and wife were shopping in Columbia last Wednesday.

Sudden Retreat of an Army Is Often Reduced to Chaos And the Resultant Disorder

"Moving a great army is an affair of time-tables. There is room for only a certain amount of men and material on the roads and railways at one time, and every man and every wagon above that maximum becomes a factor of confusion and retards the movement of the whole mass to a dangerous degree," writes G. Ward Price in the Century. "The sudden retreat of an army is often reduced to chaos, first, because a thoroughly worked out plan of general retirement exists but rarely in the strong-boxes of any general staff, and, secondly, because in the absence of a time-table drawn up in detail and strictly enforced, the elementary principle of self-preservation leads every unit of the army to put itself on the road just as quickly as it can get transportation. This is not to say that confusion is an invariable indication of personal panic; but it is very natural, and even very proper, that every battery commander, the director of every military store and depot, and the leader of every body of troops which is not definitely ordered to remain, should have the individual determination that his particular command shall not fall into the hands of the enemy.

"The artillery officer firmly resolves that he will save his guns at all costs; the heads of the supply departments are in charge of valuable stores which their army needs for its very existence and which would be of great aid to the enemy if captured, and the troop leader naturally argues that it would be futile to allow his men to be cut off when a general retreat has been ordered. So if the organization of withdrawal is left to the discretion of the people involved in it, as it has to be when the whole thing has not been deliberately arranged beforehand, confusion is almost inevitable."

Take Tip From Old Mother Nature When in Doubt About Time to Plant Your Garden

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

By watching the processes of mother nature and taking a tip from her, the home gardener who is not certain when he should plant his seeds may get some valuable information. Garden specialists divide vegetables into two classes — "warm temperature" and "cold temperature" vegetables. When peach and plum trees are in blossom, they say, it is time to sow in the open ground such seeds as lettuce, radish, parsley, beets, turnips, cabbage, carrots, peas, and onions. The wrinkled peas should not be planted until later, as they are more likely to rot in cool ground than are the smooth varieties. When the apple blossoms fall it is time to plant the heat-loving vegetables, such as cucumbers, beans, sweet corn, pumpkin, and squash. This is said to be an old but excellent rule.

FOR A LAUGH

Twenty-One Meals, However. Her Dad—Why, hang it, girl, the fellow only earns fifteen a week. Herself—I know, papa, but a week passes so quickly when you're fond of each other.

A Practical Orator.

"That last speech of yours was a classic." "I'm afraid so," replied Senator Sorghum. "You don't seem gratified." "I feel complimented, but apprehensive. As a rule a classic is something that people admire but don't understand."

Critics' Opinion.

"How did the critics treat you, dear?" asked the wife of the man who had just had a play produced. "Treat me? They didn't. I treated them." "What did you do, dear?" "I took 'em out between each of the acts and blew 'em to drinks and cigars." "That's good. And what did they say then?" "That my piece should have been divided up into more acts."

Nonsense to Her.

"She failed to laugh at one of his alleged jokes." "My dear, I fear you have no sense of humor." "There's no sense to it," declared his wife.

Expecting Too Much.

Rankin—If I ever have to fight in the trenches I hope I can have a periscope. Phyle—Yes, the things are mighty handy to look through and see if the enemy is near. "Are they only to look through?" "Yes. What did you think they were for?" "Gee! I thought you could play safely out of sight and shoot through the things."

QUARTERLY MEETING DATES.

Columbia District.

Tompkinsville, Summer Shade—June 8th, 9th; Gradyville, Breeding—June 10th, 11th; Sparksville, Hogard Chapel—June 12th; Casey Creek, Atwood Chapel—June 14th; Mannsville, Mt. Zion—June 15, 16th; Campbellsville Station—June 16th, 17th; Elk Horn, Wesley Chapel—June 17th, 18th; Columbia, Clear Spring—June 22nd, 23rd.

S. G. SHELLEY, Presiding Elder.

Wanted.

Some one to help do the house work and care for two children—write 29-4t. Mrs H A Moss, 3225 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

HENRY W. DEPP,

DENTIST

Am permanently located in Columbia.

All Classes of Dental work done. Crowns and Inlay work a Specialty. All Work Guaranteed

Office:—next door to post office.

WELL DRILLER

I will drill wells in Adair and adjoining counties. See me before contracting. Latest improved machinery of all kinds. Pump Repairing Done. Give me a Call.

J. C. YATES

15 Years Practice Consultation Free

Dr. James Menzies

OSTEOPATH

Butler Bldg on Public Square. COLUMBIA, KY.

Notice.

The Adair County Board of Education will let three school houses at the lowest responsible bidder on June the 8, 1918, at my office at 1:30 p. m. We are ready to receive sealed bids at any time

Noah Loy, Superintendent.

Wanted.

I want to buy a set of corn-mill burrs Size 14 to 18 G W Helm, 31-4t. Montpelier, Ky.

I keep on hands a full stock of cottons, caskets, and robes. I also keep Metallic Caskets and Steel Boxes and two hearses. We keep extra large caskets. Prompt service night or day. Residence Phone 28, office phone 168.

W. F. Tridwell, Columbia, Ky.



Hazelwood Sanatorium

For the Treatment of Tuberculosis

Maintained by the Louisville Anti-Tuberculosis Association for the adequate treatment of tuberculosis in all its stages at less than cost. Rates \$12.50 per week, including board, medical attention, laundry, etc. High ground commanding extensive view. Delightful surroundings.

Send for Descriptive Booklet

DR. O. O. MILLER, Physician in Charge

STATION E LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS \$1.50

L. H. Jones

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist

Special attention given Diseases of all

Domestic Animals

Office at Residence, 1 mile of town, on

Jamestown road.

Phone 114 G.

Columbia, Ky.

Residence Phone 13 B Business Phone 13

DR. J. N. MURRELL

DENTIST

Office, Front rooms in Jeffries Bldg up Stairs.

Columbia, - Kentucky

FOR SALE

By

The Jeffries Realty Company.

The best bargain yet offered in Adair county land. 75 acres 3 miles from Columbia, on new Stanford pike, 300 yards from school house, 1 mile from postoffice, store and blacksmith shop, finest water on earth, good orchard, limestone soil, 20 acres timber, good six room dwelling house, and two good barns. One-half cash, balance one and two years. This farm can be bought for \$3,500.

1 Acre lot in town of Columbia, 7 room, modern dwelling, good barn and other buildings, good water, house wired for electric lights, on best street in Columbia. \$1,000, cash.

135 Acres for \$3,500, one-half cash, the balance in one and two years. This farm is located in Russell county, 8 miles from Jamestown, the County seat. Good house and good fencing, 35 acres in timber, 55 acres in fine grass, balance in fine state of cultivation. Two miles from Russell Springs.

33 1/2 Acres for \$2,200.00. This is one of the best small farms in Adair county, 1 mile from two churches and school, 15 acres timber, good orchard, fertile soil, good water, level land, 8 room residence barn 32x48, good fencing, five miles from Columbia, on Jamestown Pike.

FOR SALE—160 acres, seven miles from Columbia, good roads, 1 mile from church and school, 120 acres cleared, 40 acres timber, 15 acres fine bottom. Good dwelling house, good tenant house, two good barns and excellent fencing. This farm can be bought for \$60 per acre, one third cash and balance in one and two years.

A splendid little farm of 79 acres, ten miles from Columbia for \$2,000. This farm has on it a good house and barn and 14 acres of timber, all well fenced. The place is 1 mile from post office, church and school.

A BARGAIN AT \$10,000. 204 Acres, two and one-half miles from Columbia, near Campbellsville pike, good orchard, 50 acres timber, good residence, excellent fencing, 65 acres good grass, 65 acres in clover, limestone soil. This land is uniformly level and tractor can be used on every foot of the farm. This is the best bargain at \$10,000 in Kentucky.

FOR SALE at BARGAINS—A man can buy these Farms and Pay for them in two years at the present prices of tobacco.

250 Acres on new pike now under construction, one mile from church, six and one-half miles from Columbia, limestone soil, good water, 100 acres in timber, 60 acres fine bottom land, two good houses, two tenant houses, two barns, good fencing, possession Jan 1st 1919. The price of this farm is \$5,500.

190 Acres one mile from Columbia between Jamestown and Somerset roads, good orchard, limestone soil, soft water, one third in timber, fairly level, 30 acres bottom, brick residence, new barn, fairly good fencing. Price \$7,000.

A farm of 42 acres, three miles from Columbia, for \$900. This nice little farm is on the Greensburg pike, good limestone soil, close to school and church, nice residence and good barn. This is a bargain and can be paid for out of one crop of tobacco.

Four acres in town of Columbia, seven room, modern residence, good cellar, splendid fencing, two good barns. Price \$2,800.

We have listed many other good propositions in both farms and town property.

C. G. JEFFRIES REALTY CO.

Columbia, - - - Kentucky.

Now For the Big War Savings Stamp Drive, June 24 to June 28

State Headquarters of the War Savings Committee in Kentucky is very busy these days preparing for the big June drive for pledging the State's quota, or what remains of it on June 24 next, when the drive starts. The plans for the drive were outlined at a meeting of county chairmen with members of the National Committee at Lexington on Friday of last week, and the hundred county chairmen in attendance upon the meeting were shown how easily the plans can be carried into effect in the State of Kentucky.

The general outline has been fitted to the campaign in Kentucky, and printed forms are being rushed through in order to get them in the hands of county chairmen as speedily as possible. The whole thing depends upon organization in the several counties of the State, and the counties represented at the Lexington meeting and those whose chairmen were unavoidably absent on that occasion were pledged to the National Committee to make whatever organization is essential to the success of the Nebraska plan.

Rather than to devote every week of the remaining months of the year 1918 to the work of the War Savings campaign, it was determined to make one big drive, June 24 to June 28 next, closing on National War Savings Day, during which time the rest of Kentucky's quota, that not already secured, will be pledged by its citizens, to be purchased during the six months following. This drive will not be for sales of stamps, but for pledges. When it is over, and Kentucky's quota has been pledged by her loyal citizens, the rest of the year will be mere "follow up" to see that the War Stamps are purchased as the months pass, to the end that when December 31 comes we can wire Chairman Vanderlip, of the National Committee, and our own Federal Director J. D. Lyon, that Kentucky has met her obligation as she always has done in the past, and over-purchased this best Government security.

The War Savings activity in Kentucky stood aside recently and helped "put over" the Third Liberty Loan campaign. Its organization has done its part in the other war activities of the year, and our county chairmen can now call upon those loyal men and women for assistance in our big June drive. Already scores of persons who have been engaged in the other activities have tendered their services to county chairmen for this drive, and in every instance their tender of service has been accepted. We should add every volunteer to the ranks of campaigners for the June drive.

The plan of winding up the big campaign with a public meeting in every schoolhouse in Kentucky in the afternoon of June 28, which is to be proclaimed National War Savings Day by President Wilson, by Governor Stanley and by the Mayor of every city, town and hamlet in the State, and at a time when all of the other States of the Union are holding such meetings, is a splendid one. The entire country will take an hour off on this day to pledge itself to Thrift and War Savings. Men and women of the entire country are not invited to attend, but are to be told that they are expected to be there to participate in the meeting of their community. The meetings are not to be adjourned until each community in each State of the Nation has pledged its quota, which will be announced in advance of the meeting.

In order to start off each meeting in the State of Kentucky with the proper enthusiasm the four days preceding the holding of the meeting will be devoted by the organization in each school district to securing in advance of the meeting the pledges of as many of the people of each community as can be seen in that limited time. A record of those pledging in advance of the meeting will be read at the meeting to show that they have already signed up to save and serve their country. A record also will be kept of those of each community who do not answer present when the community roll is called. Our Uncle Sam wants to know if there are any in the community who are not in sympathy with him as well as he wants to know the names of those who answer the call of the President on that great June day.

We must have your help, Mr. Banker. We have not hesitated to ask you to spend the bank's money to assist the advertising campaign. We are asking now more than that. We need your personal, active help. We want you to direct every one of your employees to urge constantly the sale of War Stamps. Good investment as they are, the stamps will not sell themselves. Your tellers have daily opportunity to urge the sale of the stamps. In a great many instances it will take only a suggestion from them to get your customers to put some of their money into stamps.

W. S. S. —
Fleming Going Well.
"Sales in Fleming county have passed the \$100,000 mark," writes J. W. Hefflin, chairman of War Savings Committee for this county.

W. S. S. —
What Am I Doing?
Ask yourself this question: "What am I doing toward helping my country win the war?" If you are not doing something don't you think you are a very lukewarm American?

The Government doesn't ask very much of you. It merely asks you to do without unnecessary things and invest your money saved thereby in securities. You can buy War Savings Stamps and assist the nation.

Remember that every time you buy a War Savings Stamp, which is redeemable in gold in 1923, you are firing a shot at Berlin.

W. S. S. —
How About It, Mr. Banker?

The bankers of Kentucky do not yet fully realize the importance of the War Savings campaign as part of the much greater campaign to defeat the Huns of Europe. It is not the primary purpose of the War Savings campaign to get two billion dollars for the Government, important as that is. Our primary purpose is to give direction to the tremendous, but scattered energy of Mr. Average American. Every twenty-five cent piece put into a Thrift Stamp, every four dollars and fifteen cents put into a War Savings Stamp is just that much more energy released for the blow our Government is striking.

Of all people in this country, bankers ought to be the first to see this, and to appreciate also the great and valuable lesson of thrift which will be driven deep into the minds of the present and rising generation if the War Savings campaign really succeeds. Many of the banks in Kentucky are not yet actively interested in the War Savings movement. A great many of them, indeed, have the stamps on sale. Nearly all of them have displayed our posters. But there for the most part it ceases.

Not a Child's Movement.

The War Savings movement is not a child's movement. It would be a capitalist movement if Uncle Sam had not put the limit at \$1,000. If you do not buy your quota of War Savings Stamps you really have no right to complain if men with large amounts of money are given the preference in absorbing issues of Government securities in the future.

W. S. S. —

Harrodsburg Schools Busy.
Harrodsburg, Ky., May 14, 1918.
Mr. J. B. Brown, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir:—We have organized War Savings Societies in our school with the following names, and the amounts opposite their names have been contributed through W. S. S. and Liberty Bonds:

Pershing W. S. S.	\$310.00
Ganfield W. S. S.	367.50
Alex. Hamilton W. S. S.	\$44.25
Robert Morris W. S. S.	235.75
Sammy Savers W. S. S.	670.50
Buddy Boosters W. S. S.	432.75
Liberty W. S. S.	1,464.50
Over-the-Top W. S. S.	161.25
Woodrow Wilson W. S. S.	245.75
Abraham Lincoln W. S. S.	111.40
Betsy Ross W. S. S.	252.75
Geo. Washington W. S. S.	230.25
Total	\$5,326.65

We desire charters for these and would appreciate the State Bulletin for each room, with any other literature to help boost the proposition.

Yours for winning the war,
Harrodsburg Public School.
By J. G. Prather, Supt.

W. S. S. —

What Your Country Expects.

Your country is counting on you to furnish the sinews of war in this, the mightiest contest that the world has ever known. It is counting on your money, your labor, and your spirit of self-sacrifice. World wars can not be won by talk alone, and they can not be won by resources unless those resources are so directed that they count in the actual prosecution of the war.

America, as we all know, is the richest nation in the world. It has the most money, the most factories and the most natural resources. But the money will not do us any good in the war unless it is mobilized for the use of the Government.

This is why the War Savings Stamp campaign was devised by the Government. It gives every man, every woman and every child an opportunity to do something for the country they love. You do not have to be a millionaire and buy a lot of bonds. Your twenty-five cents for a Thrift Stamp or your \$4.16 for a War Savings Stamp will help your country and help it now. And the fact that you did without something to get the money to purchase this stamp will help even more, for the country can not get its war work done if the factories are busy ministering to your pleasure.

HOW CORN IS UTILIZED

Numerous Products Are Manufactured From the Raw Material

In food production per acre, corn excels all other staple crops. In pounds of protein produced per acre, it is exceeded only by soy beans and beans, says the United States department of agriculture. The great stock feeding and dairy industries of the country are based largely upon the corn crop, as are also important manufacturing industries, such as starch, glucose, corn oil, and related products, various food products, and alcoholic beverages.

Corn is the great feed crop of the nation. Fed with legumes and grasses it is unequal as an economical raw material for the production of meat, and hutter. Because its high starch and oil content makes it primarily a fat-producing feed, corn is of almost inestimable value in finishing stock for market. The remarkable development of the pork industry in this country has been due to the high feed value and abundant yields of the corn crop. Of all types of stock feeding, the pork industry is associated most closely with the corn crop.

Of the 35 per cent of the crop consumed on the farm, all except a small percentage milled for human food is used for stock feeding. The extent of the dependence of the feeding industry upon the corn yields is indicated by the fairly consistent relationship maintained between corn and live-stock prices. By far the greater part of the corn used in feeding is fed as ear corn, with the dry stalks and blades used as roughage, either as pasturage in the field or as cut stover. To a less extent the grain is fed in the form of shelled corn, milled products, and various manufactured feedstuffs. Another form in which corn is largely fed is silage. Silage, at present, is of more importance to the dairy industry than to the stock-feeding industry, but its use in fattening steers is increasing rapidly. Its most extensive use is found in the sections where dairying is a leading type of farming. While the silo has become a more or less familiar sight to almost every section where corn is grown, it is used most extensively in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and New England. It is used also largely in other states of the corn belt and in the central Eastern states.

Among the common cornmeal dishes eaten in the South are hoe-cake, a mixture of cornmeal and water with or without salt, cooked in a frying pan or griddle; corn bread or pone, made with the addition of baking powder or its equivalent and baked in the oven; griddle cakes, prepared from a thin batter with the addition of a leavening agent; egg or spoon bread, differing from ordinary corn bread in that eggs are used; and corn dumplings, usually cooked with either meat or vegetables. Cornmeal is used in puddings, waffles, poultry dressing, meat, and fish dishes.

In the North where corn products are consumed to a less extent, the preference is usually, given to meal made from yellow corn, although the so-called hominy (grits) made from white corn is a common breakfast cereal. Hasty pudding (corn mush) and Johnny cake (corresponding to the hoe-cake of the South) have been made in New England households since colonial days. Indian pudding, a popular dessert prepared from cornmeal, milk, and eggs, has long been regarded as one of the necessary adjuncts to the New England Thanksgiving dinner.

Other forms in which corn is consumed are grits, consisting of the hard portions of the kernels, but not milled so finely as meal, eaten as a breakfast cereal or as a side dish with meats; hominy, the same as grits but milled more coarsely; and lye hominy, or hulled corn, prepared from the whole grain after removal of the hull with caustic soda. The latter products are usually eaten as dinner dishes and serve largely to replace vegetables.

Aside from its direct uses for stock food and for human food, corn is the raw material from which numerous products are manufactured. These products include articles both suitable and not suitable for food purposes.

Baseball "Aces" Magnets When En Route and Help to Keep Turnstile Spinning

The hall club that has to worry along without a playing "ace" is a back number as a drawing card on the road. The outstanding stars are the "aces" in the big show, for their names are kept before the public, and the fans go out to see them perform. Without them in the lineups of big league clubs



Tyrus Raymond Cobb.

many and many thousands of dollars would wander away from the turnstiles.

The "aces" are the biggest assets the magnates can boast of, and if you will turn the posters of the sixteen major league clubs you will find at least one player on nearly every roster who figures as the real drawing card of the team on the road.

Tyrus Raymond Cobb is the greatest drawing card in the business. He is worth more to Detroit on the road than all the rest of her players put together, for the fans in rival towns go out largely to see Cobb, unless the Tigers are up there fighting for a pennant, and the rabids in small towns within easy riding distance of the big league cities never miss a chance to be on the job when Cobb is billed to cavort at the ball park. So Cobb alone is worth thousands of dollars to Detroit at the turnstiles in the course of a season.

Laundrymen and War Conditions.

Now it is the laundrymen's turn to feel the pinch of war conditions. They formerly used caustic potash in combination with soap for bleaching purposes. But now that potash is almost unobtainable, a good substitute has become necessary. The increase in the price of soap has made the need acute. And now comes a satisfactory domestic bleach. Three pounds of trisodium phosphate to 25 pounds of soap is the formula.—Popular Science Monthly.

FOR THE POULTRY GROWER

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Owners of back yards in cities and towns are asked to do everything in their power to help the meat and egg supply by raising small flocks of poultry in back yards. Farmers are requested greatly to increase their farm flocks of hens so that 100 on every farm will be the average for the nation.

The following statement regarding the poultry needs is taken from the official agricultural program for 1918 issued recently by the United States department of agriculture:

"Poultry production should be increased greatly, especially in back yards and on farms, where waste material is available and the purchase of expensive grains and other material is not required.

"Increased poultry production may be attained most economically by early hatching; by confining mother hens at least ten days after the chicks are hatched; by reducing losses on account of rats, weasels and thieves, and from cold, damp conditions; by thorough sanitation; by discouraging the marketing of early-hatched pullets as broilers; by eliminating non-producing hens and keeping good layers through at least two laying seasons; and by the poultryman raising his own feed as far as possible."

Foch's Name Not Teutonic; Almost Rhymes With "Hush"

Numerous inquiries have been received regarding the correct pronunciation of the name of the new generalissimo of the allied armies.

On paper Foch seems Teutonic, says the Chicago Herald, and suggests throaty gutturals of the kind that are no longer popular in the civilized world. But the name is pronounced as if it were spelled Fosh, with a short "o," like "uh," and almost rhymes with "hush." This is on the authority of Le Courier des Etats Unis, a French daily newspaper published in New York.

General Foch is a Basque from the Pyrenees, not an Alsatian. All Basque names terminating in "ch" have the soft "sh" sound instead of the Germanic guttural.

Brief and Breezy.

It is usually the bottom dollar that counts.
Strong butter is a poor apology for weak coffee.
Happiness is often the price of being commonplace.
To do right is easy when sin ceases to be pleasure.
Love is a word of four letters except in a breach of promise suit.
Without decision of character no man or woman ever amounts to much.

WHEN LITTLE ONE SINGS

When evening comes over the gray shadows fall,
Softly my Little One sings;
Cuddles and coos to a little rag doll,
And babbles of wonderful things.
Voice like a linnet, and eyes like a dove,
Little One rocks in her chair,
And tenderly sings, while her motherly love
Warms to her little one there.

I want to get down by the side of her,
Too.
And rock-a-by back through the years,
Voyaging the Slumberland River of blue,
Untroubled by doubts or fears,
To drift to a nest in the crook of an arm.
And lie in a cuddle of dreams;
Ah, Little One, sing me the wonderful charms
Up, up from the Lullaby streams.

And sing while the heart of you bursts
In a song.
Cuddle your little one so,
For yours is a fleeting time, age is so long.
And you, little singer, will grow.
Age will lay hand on your curly, brown hair.

Make you a grown-up too soon!
Hush! you out of your little red chair—
Sing, sing, while your heart is in tune!

Softly gray shadows come deepening down,
Little One journey away
Mother and Dolly to Slumberland Town.
Drowsy-eyed dreamers astray,
Leaving me here where a mist of her song

Falls on my heart like a dew,
And heaven, I thank you, through age is so long,
Many the dreams that come true.
—Jay B. Iden in the Kansas City Star.

Mother's Cook Book

War Foods.

The new things that are being thought out by our housewives today will fill many recipe books and be a source of great comfort, because they mean good things with no increase in the foods we must save for our armies.

Cream Pie, Rice Crust.

Cook a cupful of rice in milk or in water until tender. Line a well greased pie tin with the rice, then fill with the following cooked filling: A pint of milk, yolks of two eggs, a teaspoonful of corn starch, a half cupful of honey, and a teaspoonful of vanilla; cook until smooth and cover with a meringue made with the whites; set into the oven to brown.

Honey Custard.

Cook a pint of milk, a half cupful of honey and grating of nutmeg, two eggs, and a pinch of salt, over hot water stirring constantly, or bake setting the cups in hot water. Maple flavor may be used for a change.

Steamed Brown Bread.

Take two cupfuls each of barley flour and corn meal, one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda, three-fourths cupful of molasses, two cupfuls of sour milk, a teaspoonful of salt; mix well and steam three hours.

Potato Flour Sponge Cake.

Separate the yolks and whites of four eggs, beat yolks until thick, add one cupful of sugar, beat well, add the whites beaten stiff, a pinch of salt, a half cupful of potato flour and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes.

Raisin Drop Cakes.

Take a third of a cupful of shortening, a cupful of sugar, two eggs, two cupfuls of corn flour, a cupful of raisins, a teaspoonful of vanilla, a cupful of milk. Mix as usual; bake in a moderate oven.

Cornmeal Muffins.

Take two tablespoonfuls of shortening, a half teaspoonful of salt, a half cupful of corn meal and five-eighths of a cupful of wheat flour, a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, the white of an egg and two-thirds of a cupful of milk. Cream the shortening and sugar, add salt, then milk, alternately with the dry ingredients. Lastly fold in the white of egg beaten stiff. Bake 20 minutes.

Nellie Maxwell

Jews in Kaiserland Unite for Protection of Rights

German newspapers recently received in London report the amalgamation of all the Jewish associations of the empire for the protection of the "legal rights of German Jews." The program adopted is described as their "irreducible minimum." The president is James Simon, a Berlin merchant prince contemptuously known in Junker circles as the "Court Jew" because of the kaiser's professed personal friendship for him. The main demands of the new organization, as set forth in the Vossische Zeitung, are "legal and genuine" equality of rights and opportunities with other citizens "in all states," including the unrestricted right of emigration into the Turkish empire, especially Palestine. Similar centralization of Jewish associations, it is stated, is imminent in Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria.

Restricting Walnut Exports.

The authorization of exports of walnuts from the French colonies (except Tunis and Morocco) to American and allied countries has been canceled, according to a dispatch from Consul General Thackara in Paris. Special license must now be obtained and from the mother country as well. Similar action was taken regarding exports of animal hair from the colonies to this and other allied countries.

Life Was a Misery

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes: "From the time I entered into womanhood . . . I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse. . . . Nothing seemed to help me until, one day, . . . I decided to

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but I truthfully say that I have not a pain. . . ."

"It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health. . . . I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble."

If you suffer pain caused from womanly trouble, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you.

All Druggists

Go to Church Times.

The pastors of Columbia and vicinity extend a cordial welcome to all.
Presbyterian church, Rev. B. I. Watson Pastor.

Sunday-School 9:45 a. m.
Congregational Worship 11 a. m.
Evening Service at 7 p. m. on every second and fourth Sundays.
Prayer service Wednesday evening at 6:30. Sunday-school topics discussed.

Preaching at Union 1st and 3rd Sabbaths.

METHODIST CHURCH.

L. F. Piercey, Pastor.
Preaching 1st and 3rd Sunday in each month.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.
Epworth League 6:15 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 6:30.
Everybody cordially invited to these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching on each 1st and 3rd Sunday.
Morning service 10 o'clock.
Evening service 7 o'clock.
Sunday School 9:30.
B. Y. P. U. evening 8:00.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening 6:30.
Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday in each month.
Missionary Society, the last Thursday in each month, 3:00 o'clock.
F. H. Durham, Supt. S. S.
O. P. Bush, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Bible School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
Judge Hancock, Superintendent.
Preaching service at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. on Second and Fourth Sundays.
Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 8:00.
Official meeting Friday night before the fourth Sunday in each month.
Woman's Missionary Society, the first Sunday in each month at 2:45 p. m.
Mission Band the first Sunday in each month at 2 p. m.
Ladies' Aid Society Thursday afternoon second Sunday at 3:00 p. m.
Z. T. Williams, Pastor.
G. R. Reed, Sect.
Ray Conover, Treas.

Adair County News

Published On Wednesdays.

At Columbia, Kentucky.

BARKSDALE HAMLETT, Editor.

Democratic newspaper devoted to the interest of the City of Columbia and the people of Adair and adjoining counties.

Entered at the Columbia Post-office as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE



WED. JUNE 5, 1918.

THE SOLDIERS' BURIAL PLACE.

Two young soldiers are buried already in the Columbia Cemetery. They were soldiers of the American army. They did not die in battle. But the memory of these two Adair county boys will none the less be honored and their graves kept garlanded on other Decoration days, for they died at their post of duty preparing for the sacrifice that was not permitted to be their glory. It is reasonable to expect that others will be brought from time to time to be laid to rest in this silent camping ground, and the thought suggests to us the error that parents and relatives of other young soldiers of Adair county are making by not having the bodies of these heroes who are brought home for burial, laid to rest here in the cemetery centrally located in the county, and at the county seat, where provision will always be made for the proper care of their graves, and where in their silent and eternal rest they may repose together, and their memories be on memorial occasions properly ceremonialized and perpetuated.

This cemetery will no doubt in time become a national cemetery and it is a serious mistake that in time will be regretted by parents and surviving relatives that the bodies of these dead soldiers are frequently taken for interment to small family burial grounds in remote parts of the county to be neglected and forgotten in time to come, when their immediate relatives have passed away, or in many cases, removed to other parts of the country. In all of these cases it is done on account of a short-lived sentiment that parents and relatives cherish for having their dead as close to their living residence as possible and buried in the almost universally neglected family burial grounds or plots in the country church yard.

We all know too well how the average graveyard away from the urban centers are kept, and how generally when the land and the old homestead pass into the hands of new proprietors or tenants these places of burial are left to the broom sedge and the bramble briar to become the haunts of nature's predatory creatures and things. Let us bury our dead heroes of this war where the tender hands of national posterity may claim perennially a part and sentimental privilege in decorating the graves of those who died that the world might again be pledged

to Christ's kingdom of democracy, and the freedom of man.

The most beautiful part of the Columbia Cemetery has been donated and set apart as a burial ground for our soldiers who die in this war. The lots are free and the graves will forever be guarded, protected, and cared for, where the relatives and friends of these boys may often come to pay tribute at the shrines of their loved and honored dead.

"THE SLACKER"

No greater service has been done to inspire the patriotism of our people and to bring home to us the noblest lessons of the war than the bringing of this greatest of picture plays to Columbia by the management of the Paramount Theatre. It is the kind of picture that should be shown wherever a slacker exists that dormant patriotism may be awakened, and courage be inspired in the bosom of the cowherd.

The large crowds that thronged from all parts of this and other counties to attend the presentation of this masterpiece encourages Messrs. Nell and Son to assure us that Slacker No. 2, will be secured for the Paramount sometime during this month, and from time to time as such attractions can be secured the public will be given frequent opportunities to see the best of screen productions during this season in this popular play house.

Since the Sunday trains were put back on the Greensburg line of the L. & N., we can see no reason why Columbia should not have a mail service on Monday mornings as was the custom before. It seems that we are either being neglected or overlooked. The business men of the town should memorialize the proper authorities and influence at Washington in this matter.

ENEMY HALTED.

Allies Check German Drive at Soissons, and the News is Coming Better.

FOCH'S RESERVES TO THE RESCUE.

The following war news is sent out by the Associated Press: General Foch's reserves have begun to come into action in the fight against the powerful German thrust southward from the Aisne and the enemy is finding his progress increasingly difficult in consequence.

Again the allied flanks are standing firm, and while Soissons has been lost on the west, Rheims still is holding out on the easterly edge of the battlefield.

The chief progress of the Germans revealed in today's official report was in the center of their advance, where some three miles additional ground have been covered from Loupeigne, twelve miles north of the Marne, to Fere-en-Tardenois.

The blunt edge of the German wedge is shown to run here from Fere-en-Tardenois, about ten and a half miles directly east of Vezilly, fifteen and a half miles southwest of Rheims.

Along this line the Germans are about eighteen miles south of the Chemin-des-Dames, giving them a penetration of ap-

proximately that distance at the beginning of the fifth day of their offensive.

Paris, May 30.—The battle along the fighting front continued all night, with the French maintaining the western outlets of Soissons, the War Office announced today.

Northwest of Rheims the Franco-British broke all the German assaults and maintained the defensive positions.

French reserves are continuing to arrive on the front, and the German advance is being resisted with great tenacity.

The Germans made repeated attempts to break through the defense in the Soissons region, but were each time held up by the determined French resistance.

In the center of the German advance fighting is taking place in the neighborhood of Vezilly (approximately eighteen miles south of the Chemin-des-Dames, where the German attack was launched on Monday). The statement follows:

"The battle continued with undiminished violence during the night. French troops energetically maintained the western outlets of Soissons and the enemy, notwithstanding repeated efforts was not able to debouch from the town.

"Further south engagements of extreme violence developed in the region of the road between Soissons and Hartennes, and on the front between Fereen-Tardenois and Vezilly, where French troops, supported by reserves, are opposing the German advance with indomitable tenacity.

"On the right Franco-British troops along the front between Brouillet and Thillois, and also northwest of Rheims, broke all assaults and maintained their positions."

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE.

The enemy reported late yesterday to be massing troops behind his lines in the sector of the American attack which resulted in the capture of Cantigny. The Germans' efforts thus far to hurl back the Americans have been rather feeble. They made several attempts to advance but were unable to withstand the American artillery fire.

Many stories of individual heroism on the part of the Americans who participated in the attack are being related. The numbers of prisoners has been increased to 218.

QUIET CONFIDENCE.

In competent circles there is quiet confidence in the outcome and signs are not lacking that the advancing waves shortly will be stemmed. Unity of command puts the allies in a better position than they were in the March offensive. On that occasion French reinforcements came into action on the third day and on the eighth the Germans were stopped definitely. Today things should go more quickly.

The Germans have been obliged to leave their guns on the northern side of the original line which can be crossed only at a certain number of points which are highly vulnerable to allied airplanes.

The enemy is thus prevented from reaping the full benefits of his rapid advance.

Meanwhile the allied reserves are massing at certain points without any of the confusion that attended the similar move-

ment in March. So well perfected are the arrangements that an entire division can be moved by motor truck from the Somme to Rheims in forty-eight hours and arrive without a button missing.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Keeping the tide of their advance in the center flowing strongly, although seemingly less swiftly, toward the Marne, the Germans simultaneously have executed a stroke on the allied left flank that has extended the battle line westward and virtually linked up the present battle field with that of the Somme.

The attack was delivered along the Ailette river, northwest of Soissons. Sweeping forward in the salient that projected between the Somme and the Aisne battlefields, the Germans drove the allied line back so that it now runs northwestward from the vicinity of Soissons, through Epagny and Blerancourt to the Oise river, apparently at its point of junction with the Oise canal about eight miles east of Noyon.

The Noyon area was included within the field of the German offensive in March, when the French established new lines along the Oise and the Oise canal to the east and southwest of that town after being driven back below St. Quentin. The German drive down the Oise Valley toward Paris was then checked. The present offensive movement here suggests the possibility of its resumption.

The advance in the center has now brought the Germans within two miles of the Marne at one point, Paris dispatches report. The wedge here appears increasingly narrow, however, and on its flanks below Soissons and Rheims the enemy is reported firmly held.

The French War Office announces the breaking down of enemy attacks in the Soissons area and to the south, while on the allied right the line extending northeastward toward Rheims from the neighborhood of Vezilly appears virtually unchanged, the Germans failing in all their efforts to win ground.

The energetic defense on the right wing is exemplified by the fighting at Thillois, three miles east of Rheims, where the Germans entered the town only to be driven out by the French counter attack.

By such resistance the safety of Rheims is momentarily safeguarded but observers of the operations viewed its ultimate fall as apparently inevitable.

The probability of German penetration up to the banks of the Marne in the center of the advance is likewise indicated in the news dispatches, which mention the near approach of the Germans of Chateau-Thierry and Dormans, both of which towns are on the Marne river. The civilian population has left Chateau-Thierry, and some of the refugees from it have already passed through Paris for the interior.

On the British front the Germans are active with their artillery east of Amiens, and in the Albert region to the north as well as on portions of the Flanders front, but no infantry movements of note are reported.

With the American Army in France, May 31 (by A. P.)—Four German counter attacks

To Readers of The Adair County News

We wish to impress upon your mind that we have assembled in our spacious salesrooms, the largest and best assorted stock of

Carpets, Linoleums and Rugs

and notwithstanding higher cost of merchandise, have been able to keep the price down, by placing early orders when buying was good. If you cannot come to Louisville to inspect our lines, write us about your needs and receive prompt and painstaking response.

Hubbuck Bros. & Wellendorff, Inc.,

522-524 W. Market St.,
Louisville, Kentucky.

W. H. JONES

COBURG, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of Repairing on Ford Cars. Tubes, Tires, &c., kept on hand.

Vulcanizing a Specialty.

He was a member of the Glensfork Christian church and a very zealous and faithful member of the excellent Sunday school of his home town, the interest of which he always carried at heart. To this veteran in the service of his neighbor, his lodge, his country and his God the last reveille call has sounded the last sad tattoo has been heard and he has joined the forces of the Grand Architect of the Universe in the celestial lodge on high.

Therefore be it Resolved:—

1st That in the death of Bro. Brockman our lodge has lost a worthy and honorable member, the community an upright and useful citizen and his wife, son and daughter a tender husband and loving father and that the lodge extends to each member of Bro. Brockman's family its sympathy in this their dark hour of affliction.

2nd That a page of our record be set apart and a copy of these resolutions be spread thereon as a memorial: that a copy be sent to each member of the deceased's family and a copy sent to the Adair County News for publication.

J. V. Dudley, Committee.

Markets.

Louisville, June 3.—Cattle—Prime export steers \$16.00; heavy shipping \$14.00; light \$12.00; heifers \$9.00; 13; fat cows \$10.00; 13; medium \$8.50; 10; cutters \$7.00; 8; canners \$6.00; 7.50; bulls \$8.00; 11; feeders \$9.00; 11; 30; stockers \$8.00; 10; 50 choice milk cows \$9.00; 11; medium \$7.00; 9; common \$5.00; 7.

Calves—Receipts 239 head. The market ruled steady. Best veals \$12.00; 12; medium \$9.00; 12; common \$6.00; 9.

Hogs—Receipts 2,564 head. Prices ruled 10c higher. The best hogs, 300 lbs up \$16.00; 165 to 300 \$15.35; 120 to 165 lbs \$14.20; pigs \$14.45; roughs \$14.05; down.

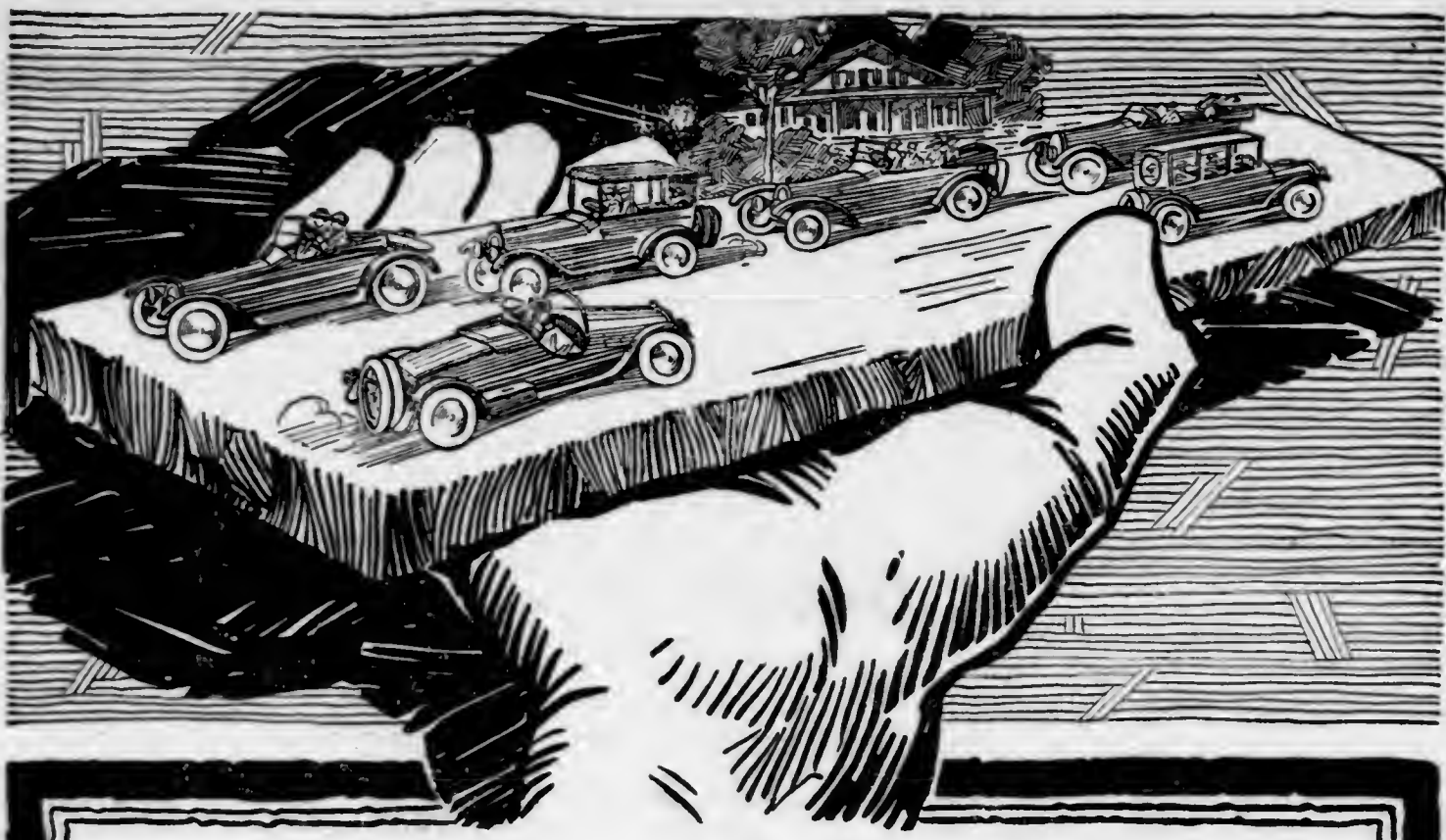
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,409 head, no changes were noted in prices: best sheep \$13.00; 13; bucks \$11; down: best lambs \$12.00; 12; seconds \$10.00; 11.

Butter—Country 25c; 26c lb.
Eggs—Fresh, case count @ 26c doz; candied 27c

Where Prices Are Really High.

Berne reports that Constantinople is reduced to economic ruin. The Germans, with the consent of prominent young Turks, have requisitioned the food, while uncontrolled speculation makes the city the most expensive in the world to live in. A two-pound loaf of bread costs \$5; meat \$4 a pound, flour \$5, potatoes \$2, butter \$18, and sugar \$10. Eggs are rare at 50 cents apiece; chickens are \$9 each, and shoes from \$10 to \$200 a pair. A man's suit costs from \$100 to \$4,000.

The Adair County News \$1.50 yr



Out On the Road

The constant grind of daily service puts tire quality claims to the test. It's the grueling, steady service that proves **Racine Rubber Company's** claims to leadership—that proves the real worth of

RACINE Country Road and Multi-Mile Cord TIRES

"Extra-Tested" is the keynote of the extra mileage in **Racine Country Road** and **Multi-Mile Cord** tires. Each of the many extra tests does add extra resistance to wear. For instance, the extra test for "frictioning" gives to a tire's exactness the proper proportion of rubber and fabric.

Racine Country Road Tires—5000 Mile Guaranteed—are the only tires built and **Extra-Tested** for country road travel.

Racine Multi-Mile Cord Tires—cord quality of highest class. For true **Extra-Tested** Tires and Tubes see

Buchanan Lyon Co., Inc.

Columbia, Kentucky.

For your own protection be certain every **Racine Tire** you buy bears the name

RACINE RUBBER COMPANY, RACINE, WIS.



Gradyville.

We are having the warmest weather of the season this week.

Miss Annie Kinnaird, of Red Lick, visited relatives here a few days of last week.

Mrs. W. L. Grady received considerable shock from a fall one day last week.

Charlie Sparks spent last Monday in Edmonton and made a horse trade or two while on the route.

Durham & Cheatham, of Campbellsville and Milltown, left with our people last Wednesday, twenty-five hundred dollars for hogs.

Strong Hill had a good work horse to get his leg broken from a kick from another horse one day last week.

Uncle Robert O. Keltner continues in a very critical condition. His son from Oklahoma is at his bedside, and will remain until there is a change.

John Pickett, of Campbellville, was in our midst a day or so last week, looking after life insurance. John is the right man in the right place.

Mr. W. C. Yates and wife, of Campbellsville, Burton Yates, of Joppa, Ernest Yates of McGregor, Texas, Mrs. G. H. Nell, of Columbia, and Mrs. Pollie Gulpton and daughter, of East Fork, in company with Uncle Charlie Yates and daughter, of our city, spent a few hours, last Friday, at the Yates cemetery.

James Goff, F. Morgan, A. Hunn and Mr. Bennett, of Columbia, were in our community, last Friday, looking after their oil and stock interest in this section.

The citizens of our community gathered on the 30th of May, at

the Union cemetery and put in a few hours of hard work, and we are glad to say, by the noon hour it was cleared off. We feel safe in saying that if the Lord will forgive us for letting the last resting place of our loved ones get in such a condition, we never will let it get that way again. After the work was completed a bountiful repast was spread by the good ladies of the community and after the dinner-hour our pastor, Rev. B. T. Watson, preached a very interesting sermon, which was very appropriate for the occasion. After the sermon, Hon. H. C. Baker, was called for and made a very able speech on the subject of good roads and demonstrated to our people very clearly how we had neglected this great subject and showed very plainly that in some sections of our county that there had not been much improvement since the existence of our county and fully showed that where the establishment of good roads was in effect that the county improved in the same proportion as the roads. His speech was gladly received by everyone present. Before our people left the ground some of our best farmers and citizens got together and had a committee appointed and this committee will act at once. There is a spirit prevailing within our peoples to push this subject of good roads to a finish and we are glad to say that they will turn their money loose at this age of the day for the betterment of the roads. The day was very pleasantly spent.

Russell Creek.

Farmers are very busy plowing and replanting corn in this neighborhood.

Some gardens are looking fine in this part of the country.

Mrs. Joe H. Todd has been quite sick, but is better at this writing.

Mrs. Sam Ed Squires was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Oat Dohoney, at Milltown, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Ed Squires were visiting the former's brother, Mr. Henry Squires, at Neatsburg, last week.

Mrs. Willis Hutchison is visiting her sons in Columbia.

Mr. John Will Cundiff and his brother, Ernest, attended a party at Mr. Willie Morris' near Plum Point, Saturday night, and reported a large crowd and a nice time.

Mrs. Martha Page, of Texas, is visiting her brother, Mr. Frank Shepherd.

Mr. Geo. Henry Willis, of Camp Taylor, was in this section Saturday night and Sunday.

Will Ed Squires sold twenty-six hogs for 16¢. per pound.

Mr. Dick Squires was in Campbellsville recently.

John Will Cundiff was in Louisville last Wednesday and Thursday and while there purchased a Ford automobile for himself and brother, Ernest.

Messrs. Ed and Dan Stone arrived one day last week from New Mexico to visit Messrs. Jas. and Clay Suddarth.

Some of our farmers set out a little tobacco last week, but did not get done setting on account of plants being scarce.

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS, \$1.50

Moon's Influence on Plant Growth Wholly Negligible, Is Belief of Scientists

The old belief that the moon has some sort of influence on plant growth still persists in some farming sections. Some farmers, it is said, refuse to plant crops or to kill hogs unless the moon is in some particular position.

The influence of the moon on the growth of crops, or on other agricultural operations, has always been denied by scientific men. The following brief statement by C. F. Marvin, chief of the United States weather bureau, printed in the Rural New Yorker, shows what they think of the matter: "It is the general belief of scientists that the moon has no appreciable influence on temperature, rainfall, or any other weather element, or on plant growth."

"Plant growth depends upon temperature, light, humidity and plant food (both in the soil and in the air), and its availability. Obviously the moon neither mellowes the ground nor fertilizes it, neither does it alter the composition of the atmosphere; hence it affects neither the mechanical condition of the soil nor the kind or quantity of available plant food."

"If the moon has any influence on plant growth, it would seem that it must exert this influence through its light. Experiment, however, shows that when a plant is so shadowed that it gets only one one-hundredth of normal daylight, it grows but little better than it does in absolute darkness. Full daylight is about 600,000 times brighter than full moonlight; hence one one-hundredth of daylight, already too feeble to stimulate appreciably plant activity, is still 6,000 times brighter than full moonlight. The conclusion is that, even in respect to light stimulus, the moon's influence on plant growth is wholly negligible."

SIX SMILES

All Alike.

"Savages will trade vast tracts of land for a string of beads."

"Well," replied Miss Cayenne, "I know a man who wears evening clothes and carries a cane, and he did the same thing. He went broke trying to pay for a pearl necklace."

Incredible Hardship.

"So your brother's joined the army?"
"Yes."
"How does he like it?"
"Oh, the food is something awful. Why, he hasn't had pie for breakfast once since he left home."

A Good Reason.

"Why don't you accept him if he has offered to have his life insured in your favor?"
"Because if he was a good risk for the insurance company, he'd be a bad one for me."

Market Term Defined.

"Pa, what's 'manipulation' for a rise mean?"
"When I pull the bedclothes off you in the morning."

No Trouble.

The small boy stood at the garden gate and howled and howled. A passing old lady paused beside him.
"What's the matter, little man?" she asked in a kindly voice.
"O-o-o-h!" wailed the youngster, "Pa and ma won't take me to the pictures tonight!"
"But don't make such a noise," said the dame, admonishing. "Do they ever take you when you cry like that?"
"Sometimes they do, an' sometimes they d-d-don't," bellowed the boy. "But it ain't no trouble to yell!"

The Correct Adjective.

"Don't cuff the little fellow, madam," remonstrates a passerby. "Surely he has done nothing very bad, a sweet little child like that."
"Sweet child is right," said the wrathful woman. "E's been an' swallowed our sugar ticket."

How to Detect Glucose in Preserves, Jam, Marmalade

Glucose in fruit preserves may be discovered as follows: In the case of jelly a teaspoonful should be dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of alcohol contained in a glass vessel. In the case of jam or marmalade the same process is carried out, but it is necessary to filter off the solid matter by running the mixture through a piece of muslin. Allow the solution to become perfectly cool, and then add an equal volume, or a little more, of strong alcohol. If glucose is present a dense white precipitate slowly settles down. Where no glucose has been employed there is no precipitate, save, in some cases, a very trifling sediment of proteid matter which, however, is so small that it could not possibly be mistaken for the sediment which glucose produces. The last-named is not particularly harmful in itself, but it is very frequently used as an adulterant in supposedly pure preserves for extra profit.—Popular Science Monthly.

Dash for Paris By Foes Halted On River Marne.

Smashing Counter Attacks By the French Stem German Tide and Hundreds of Prisoners Are Taken While Enemy Loses Much Ground and Fails to Gain Further In Any Direction.

Columbia Motor Freight Co.

We haul and deliver your Freight, Daily, between Columbia and Campbellsville, Equipped with large Motor Trucks and New Freight Depot, opposite Post Office. All Country Freight delivered from new depot. Prompt and Courteous Service rendered our Patrons. We solicit your business.

Columbia Motor Freight Co.

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COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY.

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W. H. WILSON, Prop.

We cater especially to Columbia and Adair County Folks.

Electric Lights, Baths, and Free Sample Rooms.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

RATES: \$2.00 PER DAY.

Campbellsville, : : Kentucky.

INVEST IN HUMANITY

By JOHN OLIVER LA GORCE
Associate Editor, National Geographic Magazine.

"SUFFER Little Children to come unto me," declared the compassionate Christ.

But never since He dwelt in flesh upon the earth have there been so many "Little Children" in need of compassion as now.

There are the "Little Children" who have gone to France for you and me and for Christendom and by going have given their all. Can you do less? Shall you keep from your boy or your neighbor's boy that which is symbolic of the Compassionate One by neglecting the call of the Red Cross Mother?

Then there are the uncounted "Little Children" of our allies who have fallen wounded and ill in defense of their home fires. Who but the Red Cross Mother can know the suffering, the anguish, of the shell-torn, thirst-stricken soldier who lies upon the ghostly bed of No Man's Land? Will you deny him the life-giving cup?

Think also of the "Little Children" of devastated lands. Some are "Little Children" in size and tender years. Others, alas, are mature in stature and age, but none the less "Little Children" in their helplessness—their abject need. Can we in our plenty withhold from them the bare bread of existence? Can we still our inner voice with the thought that others will bear our burden, when in our heart we must know that there are no others?

The Red Cross helps no one who does not need help a hundred times more than we need the money. Therefore, let us give, give until we feel it, give until it pinches. Then and only then we shall know that we have indeed offered the "Little Children" of the war the tender compassion of a nation.

What the Italian Premier Thinks of the American Red Cross

When the Austrians last October routed the Italian Army by trickery and drove before them half a million refugees, the part which the American Red Cross played in this stupendous tragedy will go down in the history of Italy and the world as one of the most magnificent dashes of relief work that has ever come to light.

Listen to what the Italian Premier said of this work in his address at the opening of Parliament early last December:

"Our soul is stirred again with ap-

preciation and with admiration for the magnificent dash with which the American Red Cross has brought us powerful aid in our recent misfortune. We attribute great value to the co-operation which will be given us against the common enemy by the prodigious activity and by the exuberant and consistent force which are peculiar to the American people."

And this, mind you, was only a little over a month after the American Red Cross made its triumphant dash into Italy!

HOLD THE BATTLE LINE IN FRANCE

Feed the American Army—Save the Wheat Flour

THE PATRIOTIC PLEDGE

Ky., 1918.

I have a family of _____ persons living at my home. I have on hand _____ pounds of wheat flour. I agree that in my home we will not use more than six pounds of wheat products in thirty days for each person, including flour, crackers, Victory bread, macaroni, etc., until the next harvest comes in August. I agree to hold at my home all wheat flour which I have on hand over a thirty days' supply for my family on the ration of six pounds per month per person, and to dispose of such surplus as the United States Food Administration may direct in the interest of National Safety. If my surplus flour is given to the Government, I am to be paid what it cost me.

I make and sign this pledge as an American citizen to aid in the winning of the war.

P. O. Address _____

Cut out the above pledge. Fill in the blanks. Sign your name and address and mail to your County Food Administrator at once.

Wheat! Wheat!! Wheat!!! This is the great national necessity at the present time. It is needed for the immense armies we are sending abroad at the present time. It is needed for the Allied armies who are so gloriously holding the Battle Line in Western France until the Americans can get "on the job" and drive the German Hordes back across the Rhine.

It is wheat flour that is so badly needed for bread stuffs over there. It is wheat flour that the American Government must have and our American Patriots at home must provide it by savings in the homes. There is no other source of supply until the next harvest. Thus duty calls us to our part in the war.

Knowing that all loyal citizens are glad and willing to conform their households to the six pound ration until the new harvest, but knowing also that we have some among us who are disloyal and pro-German and perhaps not averse to seeing sacrificed the splendid brave youth of the nation who are going from our homes to fight for our freedom, the Government is protecting our loyal citizens against those disloyal in meeting this call for the saving of wheat flour. There is on the Statute Books a law against hoarding under which those who hold an unreasonable amount of flour are being prosecuted by the Department of Justice in the Federal Courts. The penalty for convicted hoarders is a fine not to exceed \$5,000, and imprisonment not to exceed two years, or both.

The Food Administration has determined the amount of wheat that is available from now until harvest for the American people. It has determined that a reasonable use must not exceed six pounds per month per person and has stated that it is unreasonable in this emergency to have on hand more than a thirty days' supply on this ration for our householders.

Any person who has on hand more than this amount is liable to prosecution as a hoarder of flour under the law on orders from the Food Administration. The procedure is by indictment in the Federal Court.

Recognizing, however, that many patriotic persons, following practices formerly considered legitimate and usual, have laid in larger quantities of flour than in this time of National Emergency is considered reasonable and right, and that many of these persons acted in so doing from proper motives, the Food Administration in the interest of fairness and justice, now offers to those citizens who have thus acted in good faith, the opportunity of showing their patriotism and insuring themselves against the notoriety and penalties that would result from prosecution.

No person in Kentucky, therefore, who makes and files with their County Food Administrator the statement disclosed in the Pledge at the head of this article and holds his surplus flour for the Government, agreeing to turn it over if it is needed, will be prosecuted by the Government for hoarding flour.

The Food Administration will not call for your surplus unless it is necessary, and when it does call, will leave you your thirty days' supply, but it must know where the flour is and it must have your promise to turn it over as a measure of National Safety.

In some Kentucky counties, owing to shortage of supply, it has already been found necessary to direct that excess holdings be marketed, but it is only in cases of emergency that such action is contemplated.

When this call comes to you think of the needs of our soldiers, the brave boys who fight our battle for freedom, for the safety of our homes from the menace of the Huns. Don't let anyone say you are a slacker because you have not offered your surplus to the Government in time of need. Every pound of flour now counts in this time of trouble. Remember also that the influence of your offer on other citizens not so patriotically inclined, may save the lives of many brave boys from your own home town. Make your sacrifice for them and inscribe your name in this pledge on your Country's Roll of Honor!

FRED M. SACKETT,

Federal Food Administrator for Kentucky.

May 17th, 1918.

Canada Reduces Wheat Consumption.
Home consumption of wheat in Canada is now being reduced about 50 per cent to make possible an increase in wheat exports.

—Save Food.—

Be More Efficient Than the Enemy.
"The only way to win the war," Progressive Farmer believes, "is for us to be more efficient than the enemy. If the Hun soldier is efficient, ours must be made more efficient. . . . If the German farmer is efficient in feeding and clothing the German army, the American farmer must prove himself more efficient."

—Save Food.—

U. S. Cornmeal Output Doubled.
A canvass of the whole country by the Food Administration shows that the actual milling output of cornmeal increased from 3,000,000 barrels in October to nearly 6,000,000 barrels for March. During the past 18 months, the output of corn flour has increased 500 per cent.

—Save Food.—

No Sacrifice, Just a Change.
The program of food conservation in the United States leads Missouri Ruralist to say: "We Americans have not yet been asked for any real sacrifice. Our meatless day and wheatless meals are merely a matter of changing the bill-of-fare, substituting one food for another and are nothing compared with the rations imposed on the English people and the voluntary rations asked of the Canadians."

Says the Idaho Farmer: "The bread ration of the allied soldiers now facing the fearful onslaughts of German guns and gas has been reduced. Why? Because they haven't enough to go around. They haven't enough wheat to make their war bread out of. 'What are we going to do about it?'"

—Save Food.—

"It is the War."
In France fifty per cent of the total energy of the people is said to go into military effort. Hardships, hunger, sorrow—all suffering is excused with the explanation, "It is the war." This is the kind of spirit needed in every American home.

—Save Food.—

Put Every Acre to Work.
In an editorial reviewing handicaps and hardships of the past, Michigan Business Farming has this to say about the future: "The time for finding fault with things, which for reasons perhaps more cogent than we can realize can not be changed for the time being at least, has passed. Now that the planting season is near and the farmer must soon decide upon his acreage, let us have done with fruitless complaining, put our hands to the plow and do OUR part in winning the war. . . . Never let it be said that a soldier suffering hunger or that a child in far-off Belgium died from starvation because you failed in this great hour of need to grow the mite of food which might have nourished them."

New Sport for French Aviators —When Not Hunting Boche Planes



French aviators flying in Serbia enjoy the sport of bagging wild ducks when not engaged in bringing down the Hun airplanes.

U. S. Insurance

Tremendous Business Conducted by the Government

As an insurance company the United States makes all other concerns in the business seem puny.

On April 6 the total amount of insurance Uncle Sam had written was over \$14,000,000,000. That sum had been put on the books in six months.

In the whole year of 1917 all other concerns in the United States, including fraternal organizations, mutual companies and the like, wrote approximately \$8,000,000,000 worth of insurance.

Some difference. And Uncle Sam was still on the job. The third week of April alone \$400,000,000 worth of insurance was written.

Uncle Sam's customers are soldiers and sailors. They number about 1,800,000. The average policy runs close to \$8,500. The minimum is \$1,000 and the maximum is \$10,000.

April 12 was the last day on which men who joined the government military or naval forces before December 4, 1917, could secure government insurance, but all new men joining either army or navy can be insured and the government urges them strongly to take the maximum sum.

In the meantime Uncle Sam has been paying out a great deal of money on salary allotments and for death and disability compensation. Up to April 6 1,706,330 separate checks had been made out for such payments for sums as follows: Salary allowances, \$50,403,402; death and disability compensation, \$60,958; government insurance payments, \$177,518.

Cooks in the Army Learn How to Economize on Food

Opportunities for the home economics demonstration workers of the United States department of agriculture are not limited to farm and town homes. Cooks in American army camps also have had an opportunity to hear about conservation methods from the department specialists. At one of the army schools for bakers and cooks in Mississippi demonstrations in food savings were much appreciated by the cooks in training, according to a report of the officer in charge, who described the demonstrations as a "wonderful success." The cooks are being taught ways to utilize the left-over food, the use of flour substitutes, and, particularly, new and attractive ways of serving cornmeal dishes. Demonstrations in the making and use of fireless cookers also have been conducted in the field ambulance hospital division.

Fought in France at 73.

An American Civil war veteran who faced the Germans in the trenches for eight months before his age, seventy-three, was discovered, and he was discharged, is J. W. Buscher, who served in the Twenty-third Michigan volunteers in the Civil war. He enlisted recently in the Canadian railway battalion. King George wishing to see the oldest soldier in khaki, summoned Buscher to Buckingham palace, and praised him heartily for his courage and determination.

Luminous Paint Is Put to Good Use in Present War, Greatly Aiding the Soldiers

Many ingenious uses have been found of late for luminous paint. Watches with dials which glow in the darkness are becoming common, and only the other day an order was given for 100,000 marching compasses with luminous needles to be carried by soldiers at the front, says Boys' Life. Immense quantities of luminous cloth are used by the soldiers who go over the top. It is cut into small rectangles about ten inches long and fastened to the collars of the uniforms. The soldiers can thus recognize their own men in an indiscriminate fight in the dark. The luminous paint is also smeared on the end of sharpened sticks which when stuck into the ground make a fairly clear beacon.

Luminous tape is also used by the mile for a variety of purposes. In this way the stretcher-bearers mark the paths they are to follow. It has been found that on a dark night the luminous paint is visible for only 60 feet. A soldier can dip his hand in the paint and signal by describing letters in the air or by wigwagging, knowing that the enemy cannot see him a hundred feet away.

Scientific Facts.

To enable photographers to make portraits with artistic backgrounds translucent shades to be hung over windows have been patented bearing pictures of window casings and landscapes.

That different classes of mankind can be distinguished by their hair is the theory of a French scientist who believes there is some relation between the hair and strength of body and mind.

A form of detectaphone small enough to be worn under a man's shirt front and record conversations on a cylinder attached to his belt has been patented by a resident of Washington, D. C.

King Cotton, Autocrat

King Cotton is threatening to become the autocrat of the American table. Not satisfied with having supplanted wool in clothing, and providing the juice of his seed for olive oil, he's the basis for fine lard, a third part of a new-fangled butter, and they're putting up scores of mills to grind his seeds into flour that goes well in several delicious articles, sausage stuffing among them. When he gets into the soup tureen and the coffee pot, King Cotton will have the nicest, tightest, biggest kingdom that ever was. And yet, only a few years ago his kingdom was largely confined to gunpowder and nightshirts. What a mighty leap to pie, butter and wieners!—Syracuse Journal.

A Valuable Rooster.

According to the London Times, a cockerel owned by F. C. Fyson, which has been sold 6,670 times and has raised £7,365 for the Red Cross and kindred funds, was bought in for £145 at a gift sale at Maldstone on behalf of the Red Cross and the Kent Prisoners of War Fund. This sale, with subscriptions, realized nearly £8,000.

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The Regular Line from Columbia to Campbellsville is owned and operated by W. E. Noe. He has in his employe safe and reliable drivers.

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SKETCHES OF ADAIR COUNTY.

Historical and Biographical that
Will be of Interest to all
Readers of the News.

BY JUDGE H. C. BAKER.

No. 18.

The visit of Champ Ferguson, the notorious guerrilla and outlaw, on the 22nd day of October, 1863, was long remembered by the citizens of Columbia. His name was a terror to all this section of the country. About the time of the close of the war, he was arrested by the Federal authorities, taken to Nashville and tried before a court martial, and executed.

On his visit to Columbia, among other acts, he entered the law office of Suddarth & Alexander, dragged to the public square the safe in which their papers were kept, broke into it with a sledge hammer, and carried off the valuables which it held. That old safe, perhaps the only one in the town at the time, remained here, doing service for a long time after the war, despite its dents and scars. It also passed through a fire which afterwards visited the town. We will permit it to tell the story of its war and fire experience in its own words:

"You ask me to tell you something of my past history. Well, if it is any accommodation to you, I will try and gratify you, although I am not in the habit of talking about myself. In the main my life has been uneventful. My services commenced in a lawyer's office, and you find me in the same employment today. Before, and during the war, I was in the confidence, and kept the professional secrets of Suddarth & Alexander; then afterwards of Baker & Hindman; later on, of Hindman & Sampson, and now, you find me a little older and somewhat worn, enjoying the absolute trust of Gov. Hindman, whether it related to law or politics. You ask me how old I am—how old do you take me to be? Speak plainly, for I am not sensitive on the subject, so, you can guess without giving offense. You guess me to be about a hundred years old do you? Well, that is too good. A hundred years old—you make me smile. You miss it fully half a hundred years. However, I am not surprised at your wild guess. The marks which you see upon my face and interpret as the ravages of age, have misled you. They are the marks not of age, but of memorable service. I pride in them as the soldier prides in his wounds received upon the field of battle. I do look a little antiquated, I admit, but as you do not place me in Noah's ark, I ought to be satisfied. I would have been out of place there with birds and beasts, as no provision was made for me in the flood. And yet, it would seem that there ought to have been, for none of my family were ever known to swim. Whatever my personal appearance may be, (I tell you in confidence, for my life has been one of confidence,) I have no thought of retiring from professional life yet. I am like most other persons in office

—I propose to hold on to my office as long as the office holds on to me. When it lets me go, I will drop that is all, and if any one is under me he will get hurt. "You asked me to tell you something of my life, and the conversation has been of my age and appearance, and yet this is not irrelevant to what I have to say. While not a soldier, I have known much of the horrors of war, and besides, I have been baptized in fire. This has something to do with my present personal appearance. It has been my sad fortune to receive hard and cruel blows at the hands of guerrillas and outlaws. I knew but little about the war, known as the war of the Rebellion, until it had progressed for two or three years, although it was frequently talked about in my presence. In the discharge of my professional duties, I kept clear of it, as fighting was not in my line. A noncombatant, I felt I had no part in it. I did not volunteer, and I had no fear of being drafted. In fact, I had never fired a gun in my life. I know however, that the tramp of soldiers was daily heard on the streets, and martial music filled the air. Soldiers for a long time occupied the hills around town, and the sound of the fife and drum became familiar to every ear. Military men often visited the office in which I sat, and talked of how battles could be won. I did have a quasi connection with military affairs, as one of the firm which I served, held a commission in the service, and the other acted temporarily as provost, giving passes to those who were permitted to leave town. This, I presume, was the cause of the trouble which befell me. Soldiers came and went, and thousands passed along our streets, but none of them disturbed me, or manifested a disposition to do me harm. In fact, they seemed indifferent, and oblivious of my existence—but the day of my trial and suffering finally came. At the time, I was in the office at my accustomed place. Hundreds of dollars were in my keeping. Suddarth had entrusted to my keeping several hundred dollars in silver and gold. I remember he brought it to me in an old felt hat, which was well-filled with the shining coin, and it was stored away just as he brought it to me. Garnett, another lawyer of the town, had placed with me nine or ten hundred dollars in paper money which was labeled with his name and placed to itself. You will understand, in those days, I was popular with the lawyers of both northern and southern proclivities. Union men and southern men esteemed me as a friend, and were willing to trust me. They knew me well enough to know that under no circumstances no matter how much was committed to me, would I abscond. I am glad to say that I have often had large sums committed to my care, yet I have never had the least inclination to run away with it. It is the last thing I would ever attempt—but this is a digression. I did not intend to praise myself, as is common with those in office.

On the day referred to above, Champ Ferguson, guerrilla, outlaw, and murderer, with his band, rode into town. It was the first I had heard of him, and

I had not supposed he knew anything of me. He was, however, known to others, for he had carried death into many homes. At once the town was in a commotion. Men darted into cellars like mice into their holes when the cat is about. Ex-Federal soldiers knew that it was death to fall into his hands, and Union sympathizers could not expect a much better fate, for Ferguson marched under the black flag. No State produced a worse character during the war, more malignant or blood thirsty. I have been told that house after house in Clinton county, the county of his residence before the war, can be pointed out where he killed men.

"On the day before he came here, he visited Greensburg. Stores were broken into, goods were loaded on horses, and a scene of pillage followed. Here the same thing was repeated. Our town, however, fared better as Greensburg had been visited, and his followers were already loaded down with the plunder of that place. The records of Clinton county had been removed here for safe keeping and deposited in our Clerk's office. Champ and his men went to the office, and compelled Junius Caldwell, then our Clerk, to deliver the Clinton county records to them. They carried them out into the street and made a bonfire of them. By some means they learned of me, and now I come to the personal part as it pertains to me, and when I tell it, you will have the explanation of my aged appearance, and your wild guess. My dear sir, if you were to pass through what I did that day, you would look old too. I doubt whether you would be here, as I am, to tell the story. Consider the circumstances and

surroundings—large sums of money and important papers were in my keeping. These were demanded of me by the ruffians. I refused to give them up, and for this they swore vengeance against me. They swore with vile oaths that I was a Unionist, because I had been associated in business with Union men. They dragged me from the place where I sat, dragged me from the room to the public square, and again demanded the valuables which I held. I still refused to give them up. With heavy weapons they beat and battered me for more than an hour as I lay prostrate on the ground. They bruised my face by their heavy blows until it was hardly recognizable, and at last, but not with my consent, they succeeded in getting possession of the valuables which I had. I did my duty—I held out as long as I could, and they secured the booty only when I was helpless to prevent them. Having thus mutilated and robbed me, they returned to the office, threw down lawbooks on the floor—placed loose papers on them, applied the match, and left them burning. The town was only saved from the flames by some one rushing in, and extinguishing the fire. Some of the books, charred and partly burned, are preserved as mementoes of that trying day.

I do not know, except from hearsay, what occurred on the street during that eventful morning, as I remained close in the house until dragged out as stated I have been told that Mr. Junius Caldwell was the only man in town who kept his wits about him during the time. It was the purpose of the outlaws to burn

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A Sanitary Shop, where both Satisfaction and Gratification are Guaranteed.

Give us a Trial and be Convinced.

Continued to page 8.

SKETCHES OF ADAIR COUNTY.

Historical and Biographical that
Will be of interest to all
Readers of the News.

JUDGE H. C. BAKER.

No. 18.

Continued from page 7.

the Clerk's office with all the records, but in some way Mr. Caldwell found the better side of the outlaw Captain, and persuaded him to stop with the destruction of the Clinton records. He also did Garnett a good service that day, as he prevailed on Champ to turn over to him the roll of bank notes which had been deposited with me. Sudarta's coin, however, went where the woodbine twined in the wilds of Tennessee, or somewhere else.

"The manner in which Caldwell was robbed of his breast-pin that day was a little amusing and illustrated how it was [possible to shame the] devil. Just as the gang was leaving town, a young man dashed up to Caldwell, and demanded his breast-pin. In a tone of assumed astonishment, Caldwell said to him, 'Young man, you have a good face—is it possible that you propose to rob me—let me save you the remembrance of such an act—I will give it to you.' While saying this he unfastened the pin from his shirt bosom, and handed it to him. The young man took the pin, then ran his hand into his pocket, and drew out a five dollar bill, saying, 'Here, take this, it is good money, too.' Then looking Caldwell in the face, he said, 'I have paid you for it, haven't I? Now, if you go around and say I robbed you.' Caldwell accepted the bill, and the outlaw rode off with the pin.

The sledge hammer with which Champ and his men bruised and battered my face was procured at the shop of Bob Eubank, a blacksmith, who was then living in town. When the ruffians quit the town, they left it lying in the street beside me, and the next morning Eubank came up to get it. In conversation with some men who were standing around me and commiserating my condition, he remarked, 'Well, my conscience is clear about one thing I did yesterday, I gave old Champ a decent cussing.' Some one spoke up and said, 'Why, Bob, you did not cuss him, did you? I did not suppose any body in town had the courage to do such a thing.' 'Yes, Sir,' he said, 'I gave him about the worse cussing a man ever got, but I waited until I thought he was across Cumberland river, before I did it.' Everybody laughed when Bob said that, and I would have laughed myself, but I couldn't, you know. If there had been any such thing as 'safe cussing' I might have done a little of it, but I didn't.

"Now, as to the fire, through which I passed, that is a short story. Our side of town took fire one night, but the ringing of the bells did not awaken me, or, anyway, I did not get out. I occupied an upstairs room at the time. In a little while I was sur-

rounded on all sides by the flames and before rescue came, the floor fell, and I fell with it to the ground below, but I preserved the papers and valuables left in my care all the same. I am here yet, as you see—a little ancient in appearance, but, still in business."

To be continued next week

HIS MOTHER

If I might only think—he bears
A shining armor of my prayers
To ward the shadow of a shell
From his beloved breast,
And like the wings of angels keep
Away the nameless things that creep
Pleasure-masked videttes of hell.
To prey on his rare hours of rest!
But all my prayers and tears are vain
To shield him from a single pain.
One gift is mine to give, and one alone,
To my own flesh which is no more my own.
His parting look into his mother's eyes
Shall find so calm and absolute a trust
In the high cause that claims the sacrifice
That when the moment comes—as come it must—
When he asks himself: "Is it worth while
This dream I fight for?" then he can recall
His mother's faith, who gave that dream
Her all
And gave it with a smile.
—Annette Josephine Burr of the Vigilantes.

Brown Sugar, Among Other Old Time Necessities, Now Found Best For Many Uses

"We must get out our old cook books and revive some of the things our grandmothers used to make," says Prof. Mary Rausch of the department of home economics, University of Washington, in commenting in that university's newsletter on the necessity that faces housekeepers of learning how to do without granulated sugar for cooking.

When the cook books that were printed in our grandmothers' day speak of sugar they do not mean the granulated sugar to which we are accustomed, but the heavier, dark, moist sugar that has a flavor resembling molasses or rum. For many purposes this is really better than the granulated white sugar. One of the largest bakers in Seattle uses nothing else, and he says the flavor of all sweetened breads is much improved by it.

Brown sugar or sirup should be used in all biscuits, muffins, cakes, puddings and pies. For years the best ginger-breads and spice cakes have been made with nothing else. And there are many candies for which it is better than white. A delicious cake icing is made by boiling brown sugar to a sirup and pouring it over the stiffly beaten whites of eggs.

Mother's Cook Book

Trouble has a trick of coming
But end first;
Viewed approaching—then you've seen it
At its worst.
Once surmounted, straight it waxes
Ever small,
And it tapers till there's nothing
Left at all.

Summer Salads.

Cucumbers are such refreshing vegetables and may be used in combination with so many other foods we need never tire of them. A different way of serving them is to peel them, slice in quarter-inch slices, then peel round each slice making ribbons. Heap these on lettuce, sprinkle with chopped onion and serve with French dressing.

Sweet salads of various combinations of fruits make most delectable desserts. Lemon jelly accompanied by figs steamed and stuffed with cheese, served either as a salad or as a dessert is delicious. Lemon jelly with various chopped vegetables molded in it is another good combination.

An Attractive Salad.

A pretty salad and one which will suggest various other combinations is this: Arrange two, three or four tender leaves of head lettuce on the salad plate and on each put a spoonful of a different kind of vegetable. Asparagus tips on one leaf, sections of tomatoes on another with celery and cut apple on a third, all well marinated with French dressing and serve with mayonnaise.

Pineapple with pecan meats is another good combination with which to stuff little ripe red tomatoes. Garnish the top with cubes of the tomato which was removed. Serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Cooked stalks of asparagus, three or four that have been marinated in well seasoned dressing, then thrust through a ring of red or green pepper, or a ring of orange or lemon, all laid on lettuce and served with a spoonful of mayonnaise make a pretty salad.

White grapes, grape fruit, a few nuts and mayonnaise served on head lettuce is a salad combination of which one never tires.

Berkshire Salad.

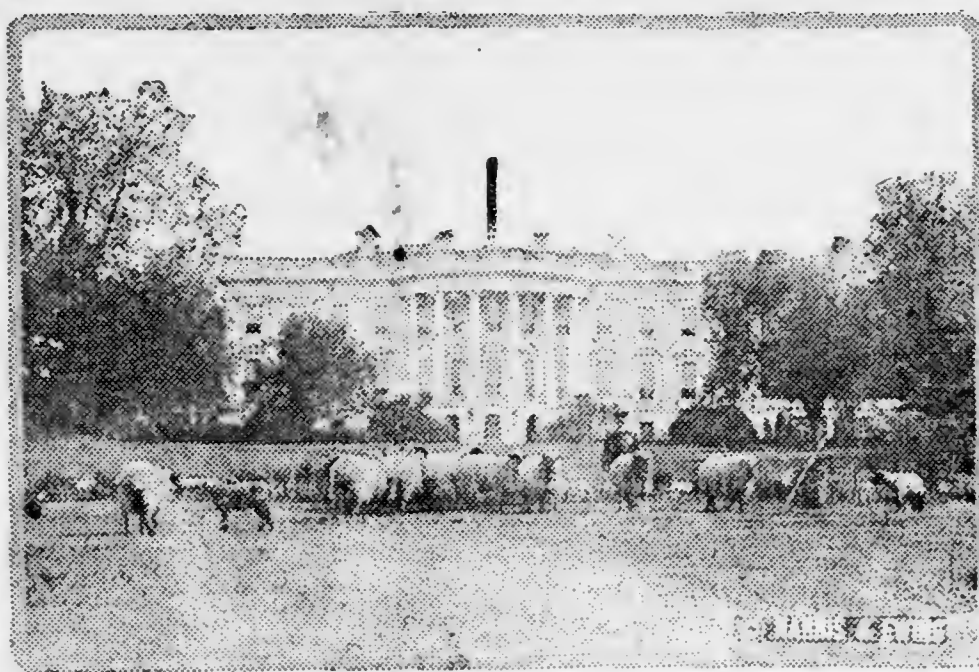
Mix two cupfuls of cold rice potatoes with a cupful of pecan meats, broken in bits; marinate with French dressing, arrange on a mound of water cress and serve, garnished with halves of pecan meats.

Potato, almonds, a few cucumber cubes, a bit of onion and a good boiled dressing make a most dainty salad.

Nellie Maxwell

Sheep on White House Grounds

Bought by President and Mrs. Wilson, to Crop the Grass
and Increase the Meat Supply



Never before in America have sheep had so exclusive quarters. The White House is so well guarded that the splendid herd is perfectly safe, as not even a lap dog could squeeze in without being observed.

Fuel Value of Potatoes Higher Than of Any Other of Fresh Vegetables Used

Potatoes contain all the different substances needed for the body. Protein and minerals for growth and repair; starch and fat for energy; and minerals and roughage for body regulation. A diet of whole milk and potatoes is perfect; the fat and protein of the milk supplement the small quantity of these in the vegetable. The fuel value of potatoes is higher than that of any other fresh vegetable used, according to Lucy Cordner of the University of Minnesota.

Common methods used in the preparation and cooking of potatoes are wasteful. When potatoes are peeled and allowed to stand for an hour or two in cold water they lose over half the protein and one-third their minerals. The peeling also takes food with it. When cooking is begun in cold water the loss is nearly as great. Potatoes can be prepared with no loss of food value if they be first blanched by cooking in boiling water for ten minutes, then plunged into cold water, and the skin rubbed or peeled off. Cooking can be completed in any way desired, baking, steaming or boiling.

A quick oven is essential for baking and produces potatoes that are dry, mealy and easily digested.

If the skin is pricked with a fork toward the end of baking they are further improved by escape of steam. Soggy, watery potatoes do not digest easily and may cause gas.

Wise and Otherwise.

Wise is the man who can recall a previous engagement when he receives a disagreeable invitation.
Her strenuous effort to live up to her neighbors' expectations is what chases the roses from a woman's face.

It is easier for some butchers to get six hams out of a hog than it is to get one truthful word out of some men.

A man who has something to say always knows when he has said it—then he shuts up.

"Time is money," said the man who paid a jeweler \$1.50 for repairing a 98-cent watch.

Farming on Paper Is Not Like the Farmer Finds It

Farming on paper is really rare sport, writes Robert M. Gary in the Atlantic. I have planned entire farms, drawing them neatly on paper, with dotted lines to show the rows of berries and crosses to indicate trees. I have planted my crops, and cultivated them, harvested them, marketed them—always at a surprising profit, and without a moment's worry about weather, caterpillars, birds or beetles. My hens have all laid two hundred eggs a year; my berries have all sold for 25 cents a box. Not a cow ever had hoof-and-mouth disease; not a pig had cholera. My farm was always situated on a New Hampshire mountain-side, overlooking lakes and rivers and sunsets. A soil which in reality produces blueberries and sweet fern, where it does not extrude rocks, on my farm is a foot in depth, as soft and moist as brown sugar, and fertile as an English meadow.

Can't Spend Their Money.

Two of the wealthiest persons in Ottawa county, Oklahoma, are Joe Caraway-tee and his squaw. They are Quapaw Indians and live well, according to their notions in a rude log cabin on about \$250 a year. They scarcely touch the immense pile of gold that is theirs which comes to them as royalties from land on which mineral deposits were discovered several years ago. Twice a year this Quapaw pair visit town for the purpose of laying in a supply of gaudy-colored calico for the wife and three or four pairs of overalls for the husband, and appear to feel even this is great extravagance.

POULTRY POINTERS

Keep the hens confined to your own land.

Don't keep a male bird. Hens lay just as well without a male.

Don't overstock your land.

Purchase well-matured pullets rather than hens.

Don't expect great success in hatching and raising chicks unless you have had some experience and have a grass plot separate from the yard for the hens.

Build a cheap house or shelter.

Make the house dry and free from draughts, but allow for ventilation.

Fowls stand cold better than dampness.

Keep house and yard clean.

Provide roosts and dropping boards.

Provide a nest for each four or five hens.

Grow some green crop in the yard.

Spade up the yard frequently.

Feed table scraps and kitchen waste.

Also feed grain once a day.

Feed a dry mash.

Keep hens free from lice and the house free from mites.

Kill and eat the hens in the fall as they begin to molt and cease to lay.

Preserve the surplus eggs produced during the spring and summer for use during the fall and winter when eggs are scarce and high in price.

No Hope in Fried Whale With High Cost of Food

We are not greatly elated over the prospect of eating fried whale, although the dish has been pronounced excellent by Boston connoisseurs. When corn and oats were suggested as a substitute for wheat all patriotically fell in line, for it was thought that horse feed would be cheaper than man food, which would mean a financial saving as well as conservation for the good of the country. But we reckoned without our restaurateur. Immediately substitute sandwiches began to perform the feat of diminishing in size and increasing in price at the same time. The great abundance of the whale would seem to justify the hope for a large meal at a nominal cost, but there is a fear that the restaurateur will soon learn to slice him up with a safety razor with the same dexterity that he can now make a raisin pie with one raisin.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Shooting Stars Date Back Into the Prehistoric Times

Our knowledge of shooting stars extends into the oldest history of humanity, back into prehistoric times. Yet today no one knows exactly what a shooting star is, or from where it comes, says the Popular Science Monthly. A hypothesis proposed in 1875 and generally accepted today is that meteorites are fragments broken from small planetary masses by volcanic explosions, brought about by a sudden expansion of gases, steam and probably hydrogen. The broken bits, after their separation, are believed to arrange themselves in swarms which cross the orbit of the earth in accordance with a definite law. Shooting stars, then, undoubtedly come from within our solar system and are broken bits of a world body destroyed by volcanic events. Many meteorites have been found in Arizona.

How Dust Causes Fires.

Spontaneous combustion is caused, so the chemists tell us, by floating particles of coal dust or other inflammable material jostling and clashing against one another until the friction they set up raises their temperature to the ignition point, says Popular Science Monthly. If this explanation is correct, it would appear as if such fires could be prevented by perfect ventilation. Such, however, is not the case, for ventilation may actually help to bring about fire by spontaneous combustion. Air facilitates oxidation, really fanning the warm dust into a blaze. Keep air damp and quiet to avoid fire.

Value of Farm Products

Nearly Doubled in the Past Two Years

In the years when cotton lint was sold by farmers at a low price, and when cotton seed was little used and was more likely a waste and a nuisance, the cotton crop was outranked in value by corn, hay, and usually by wheat, so that it was commonly the fourth crop in order of value. By 1890 cotton had taken precedence of the wheat crop, although the exceptional situation during the first two years of the present war gave wheat the higher place. Gradually the cotton crop, lint and seed, climbed over the great hay crop, and thus has cotton become in recent years second only to corn.

The corn crop of the United States is by far the most valuable agricultural product. When the colonists at Jamestown and Plymouth were saved from starvation by the corn provided by the Indians, this was a common Indian crop east of the Great Plains, and its annual production at that time has been estimated to have been possibly 2,000,000 bushels.

Corn at once became the mainstay of the agriculture of the whites, and the value of this crop, at farm prices, according to the estimate of the United States department of agriculture, reached the extraordinary total of \$4,054,000,000 in 1917 for 3,159,000,000 bushels, the largest and most valuable crop of corn ever grown. The cotton crop is next below in value, with an estimated production of 10,949,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, worth at the farm, \$1,518,000,000. When \$327,000,000 is added for seed, the aggregate value of the cotton crop of 1917, at farm prices, becomes \$1,845,000,000.

Hay is not the joke that the funny writers would have it. Indispensable to proper crop rotation and to stock keeping, hay often contended with both cotton and wheat for a place next to corn in value, but in the order of crop values in recent years it has a settled third place, below corn and cotton, and usually above wheat before the present war. In 1914 to 1916 it was slightly exceeded in value by wheat, but it resumed its third place with emphasis in 1917, when the value of the crop was \$1,567,000,000 for 35,000,000 tons, both quantity and value making the highest record, while the wheat crop value was \$1,307,000,000 for 651,000,000 bushels.

Oatmeal was only for the sick, many years ago, and was sold by drug stores; now, this food, more especially in the form of rolled oats, has become dietary, and horses and other live stock share the large crop with their owners. In both production and value the oats crop of 1917 exceeds that of every former year, and the 1,577,000,000 bushels have a farm value of \$1,061,000,000. This is regularly the fifth crop in order of value.

The potato crop of 443,000,000 bushels in 1917, the record crop, has a producers' value of \$554,000,000. A very rough estimate gives the value of \$298,000,000 to the log, lumber and wood production of the farm. This is the production of what is often called the farmer's wood lot, but in some parts of the country the "lot" is often a sizable forest.

The tobacco crop of 1917, also, is at the top of the record, the 1,196,000,000 pounds being worth \$297,000,000 to the farmers. Below this, in order of value, follow the barley crop with a farm value of \$237,000,000; apples, \$213,000,000; kafir corn and milo maize, \$131,000,000; dry edible beans, \$111,000,000; peanuts, \$107,000,000, and rye, \$100,000,000.

Every other crop has a value less than that of rye. An estimated value of \$96,000,000 is given to sweet potatoes; of \$68,000,000 to rice; of \$61,000,000 to peaches; of \$46,000,000 to sugar beets; of \$39,000,000 to onions; of \$35,000,000 to cabbages; of \$34,000,000 to oranges; of \$28,000,000 each to sugar cane and buckwheat; of \$25,000,000 to flaxseed. At the lower end of the scale are "sorghum cane sold" (largely for forage), and sirup, \$24,000,000; clover seed, \$17,000,000; broom corn, \$16,000,000; and pears, \$15,000,000.

The grand aggregate farm-crop value of 1917 is \$13,610,000,000, an increase of 97 per cent over the \$6,907,000,000 of 1915, or nearly a doubling in two years.

Prevent Food Losses

Perishables Can Be Saved by
Careful Handling

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Important amounts of perishable foods are made dangerous or inedible in households because they are exposed unnecessarily to heat, moisture, germs, dust, dirt, or to flies and other insects.

Much milk spoils quickly because it is kept uncovered in warm kitchens. Close observance of the doctrine, "Keep perishable food, especially milk, cool, clean and covered continuously," may make a striking difference in the food bills of many families.

Fresh vegetables not needed immediately for other purposes should not be thrown out or allowed to spoil, but should be used in making soups, salads, or combination dishes. Fruits are sometimes allowed to go to waste which might be stewed and kept a day or two until needed.

Vegetables and fruits should not be stored in quantities in hot, damp, and poorly ventilated bins. Such conditions hasten wilting, fermentation and decay.

Surplus fruits, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables produced in home gardens should not be allowed to spoil on the vines or rot on the ground. A morning's work would can and preserve such surplusage for use when fruits and vegetables are scarce and high in price.

Much food, ruined by being stored where flies or other insects, or rats and mice can get at it, can be saved if it is given proper care. Much cereal food is ruined because it is not kept in cans or other suitable containers and protected against weevils or other insects. Prevent such losses by careful handling.

With the Inventors.

A French system of rapid telegraphy by which 40,000 words an hour can be transmitted has worked successfully for distances up to 900 miles in that country.

Cantilever supports under a new motorcycle saddle eliminate all movements other than those in a perpendicular direction and thus absorb the more serious shocks.

Experiments are under way in England with a new fuel for automobiles that is made from sugar refinery refuse and is said to have greater power than gasoline.

Automobile oil is now conveniently put up in cone-shaped containers, and to empty one the point is cut off with a pocket knife and the end thrust into the engine port, into which it drains.

Slabman Jack Coombs, After Amassing Big Money, Declares He Will Retire This Season

Jack Coombs, who left Colby college in 1905 to become a major league pitcher with the Mackmen, and made good right off the reel, is still rated as an effective slabman.

When his arm is right he is one of the hardest pitchers in the National league to beat, and he has long been a hoodoo to the Giants, who have



Jack Coombs, Pitcher.

more trouble beating him than any other pitcher on the Robins' staff.

This is Coombs' eleventh year as a major league pitcher, and he says it will be his last. He announced his plan to retire from the game during the training season at Hot Springs, and as he has earned big money and is well "heeled," he will probably make good his plan to retire.

Deer Do Not Interfere With Eradication of Cattle Tick

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In regions where campaigns to eradicate the cattle fever tick are being carried on, the presence of deer does not interfere in the success of permanently banishing the parasite. This has been proved in California, where deer are numerous in formerly tick-infested regions which are now free from the parasite.

"Deer were known to be plentiful on many of the large California ranches that were tick-infested," said one of the federal inspectors now working in Southern states, "and deer killed on these ranches were often found infested."

"It was our experience in California that as soon as the cattle tick was eradicated from cattle the deer in that section were no longer found tick-infested. This seems to justify the theory that, as the deer is not the natural host of the fever tick, deer which do become infested with cattle ticks are infested by seed ticks which are the progeny of ticks developed on cattle."